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Volunteers Fight Fires; South Joins Coal Parley; Axis Troop Planes Sunk

The World's Day—April 22, 1941

New England: Volunteers Fight Heavy Forest Fires

Forest fires in Massachusetts continued despite efforts of hundreds of firemen and volunteers. [Page 13.]

War materials imported by Japan have been stored and might be used some day against the United States, speaker declares. [Page 13.]

Automobile registration change to July 1 strongly supported in legislative hearing today. [Page 13.]

Reconstruction in the burned area of Ocean Bluffs at Marshfield started at dawn today. [Page 1.]

A candy strike at Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., knocked 800 out of work. [Page 13.]

Washington: Southerners to Rejoin Coal Parley

Southern coal operators, acting at the request of the White House, agreed to return to New York and reopen negotiations with the United Mine Workers for a contract which would permit resumption of coal production in the Appalachian area bituminous mines. [Page 7.]

The House Ways and Means Committee voted to accept as its definite goal the Treasury's recommendation for a tax bill to raise $3,500,000,000 in new revenue next fiscal year. [Financial Page.]

The Civil Service Commission reported that 1,173,663 civilians were employed in the Executive branch of the Government in February, an increase of 22,515 over January. The monthly pay roll for February was $175,644,562.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said that William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York "are in the picture" of plans for American home defense.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told the Senate Defense Investigating Committee that the War Department had "gotten over the hum" after two years of difficulties in assembling a fighting force and "a tremendous army is developing." [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt nominated James C. Capt of Texas to be Director of the Census to succeed William L. Austin, retired.

The House voted to continue the Maritime Labor Board until June 23, 1943. The Senate still must act.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill exempting honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars from the requirements which an alien must meet to become a United States citizen.

In Africa: British Down Axis Transport Planes

Four Axis troop transport planes, presumably en route to Axis armies in North Africa, have been shot down by the British, Prime Minister Churchill announced.

A naval bombardment of Tripoli, vital Axis bridgehead in North Africa, was carried out by heavy units of the British Mediterranean fleet. Royal Air Force warplanes also heavily bombed the Libyan port. [Page 6.]

The German advance into Egypt was said in Berlin to have been resumed following what was described as the repulse of a British thrust on Salum. British reports indicated that no action had taken place in the Salum area other than patrol activity.

In East Africa Italian forces were reported to have turned to give battle at Dessie, 175 miles northeast of Addis Ababa.

Air and Sea: Heavy Nazi Air Raid on Plymouth

A heavy air attack by the Nazi Luftwaffe on the British naval base at Plymouth was reported to have resulted in heavy damage and many casualties. German warplanes returned over England in daylight. [Page 4.]

British bombers carried out raids on the German-held French port at Le Havre.

Casualties in the German air raid on Northern Ireland April 15 were disclosed in the House of Commons to have totaled 500 persons killed and 1,562 injured. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester made a surprise visit to Northern Ireland to view the damage.

National: Submarine Commissioned at Mare Island

Vallejo, Calif. (AP)—The U. S. S. Gudgeon, a $6,000,000 submarine, was commissioned at the Mare Island Navy Yard in a ceremony lasting only 17 minutes, the briefest on record here.

Manila (AP)—Expenditure of a million dollars for urgent civilian defense needs was authorized by Manuel Quezon, Commonwealth President. The Civilian Emergency Administration said the funds would be used to purchase crop seeds, food supplies, medical supplies, and to construct air raid shelters.

New York (AP)—Seventeen airlines were honored by the National Safety Council for their safety records, the top award going to American Airlines, Inc., as "the first air transport company to operate 1,000,000,000 passenger miles without a fatality to passenger or crew."

In Balkans: British Torpedo Axis Supply Ships

British naval aircraft have torpedoed a 10,000-ton tanker, 6,000-ton supply ship and 7,000-ton ammunition ship carrying supplies to the Axis forces in the Balkans, the Admiralty announced.

British lines in Greece were brought back to the Lokris mountains, 100 miles from Athens. Through these mountains cuts the famous Thermopylae pass, and it was believed possible that a stand might be made there. [Pages 1 and 4.]

German command announced the occupation of Lamia, Ioannina, and Volos. It also claimed to have sunk six loaded ships in Greek waters—ships that were alleged to be waiting to take off British trops.

Conference of Axis chiefs and their satellites for making final disposition of the conquered Balkans was about to open in Vienna. One problem for settlement was the disordered state of Rumania, where Government and Iron Guardists were again embroiled. [Page 4.]

Son of Houston Named Senator

HOUSTON, Texas, April 22 (AP)—Andrew Jackson Houston, son of Texas's greatest hero, wears the senatorial toga his father assumed five years short of a century ago.

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel has named the son of Sam Houston to the post left vacant by the passing of Senator Morris Sheppard. A special election has been called for June 28 to select a successor.

Announcement of the surprise appointment was made at a celebration commemorating the Battle of San Jacinto, decisive engagement of the Texas war for independence. Hero of that battle, Sam Houston went to the Senate in 1846 as one of the State's first two Senators.

Political observers interpreted the appointment as an indication Governor O'Daniel would be a candidate. Representative Martin Dies, Gerald Mann, Attorney General, have announced their candidacies.

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Evader of Draft Sent to Penitentiary

Alfred W. Boutin of Roxbury today was sentenced to two years in Federal penitentiary after pleading guilty to failure to report for induction under the Selective Service regulations. He received the full sentence recommended by Edward D. Haffan, Assistant United States Attorney.

The Roxbury man pleaded guilty before Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court. In commenting on the sentence and on the Government's refusal to accept compliance with the law at this date, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, said that the recommendation was "indicative" of the policy dealing with stubborn intentional violators.

Marshfield Gets to Work On Fire Area

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., April 22—The little community of Ocean Bluffs was the scene of reconstruction today as a determined band of workers started at dawn to erase the charred remains of yesterday's conflagration and take the initial steps of reconstruction.

While embers still smoldered from yesterday's highly spectacular blaze, contingents of workers from the public utilities and from the town moved into the area where more than 400 homes were burned and started the initial reconstruction work.

Following quickly in their path came the first arrivals of owners of the summer homes. In several cases persons whose houses were destroyed brought architects with them and made plans on the spot for immediate rebuilding.

No Casualties

At the same time it was revealed by town officials that despite the intensity of the fire which burned over a mile-wide area of Ocean Bluffs and Brant Rock, not a single person was lost or serious casualty reported.

Throughout the forenoon workmen from Plymouth County Electric Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company made rapid progress in installing new poles on which to string electric and telephone wires.

As many as 50 new poles were put up and cross-arms attached during the morning and it was hoped that some service might be restored late in the day.

Meanwhile town officials cooperated with the utility workmen,

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

U. S. to Have A First-Class Army by July

Marshall informs Senators troops soon will become unified, effective, modern fighting force.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The United States will have a cohesive, well-formed and unified army of growing strength by next June or July, formed from the three component parts of the regular Army, the National Guard and the Selectees, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, told the special Senate committee investigating national defense today.

He said that this would be largely due to long years of advanced planning, to unstinting activity during the past eight months and to the great efforts made to preserve and inculcate the highest possible morale. He admitted that the construction of camps had cost more than originally estimated but that this extra expense was indispensable to the development of a fine Army.

Rapid Change

General Marshall recalled to the Committee that on July 1, 1939, the total strength of the Regular Army of the United States was 169,000 and that there were hardly any troops in the U. S. with which the Army command could experiment in modern warfare. He declared, however, that the situation had changed with great rapidity; that America's outlying possessions were being rapidly strengthened, and that the United States was now building an armored force that would total four divisions by June, each division having upwards of 12,000 men.

The great change in American opinion which made possible the development of the modern American Army occurred in May of last year at the time of the fall of France, he said. "At that time the country passed from a period of dividends to a period of patriotism and people were willing to accept risks which were necessary but not in line with business practise."

"We have an Army of 1,250,000, including officers," General Marshall testified. "They are organized in divisions, in army corps, in field armies.

"We have a trained staff devoting itself largely to training, and a tremendous army has developed."

Praises Morale

He added that on his last inspection trip, the Army's morale was "the highest I've ever seen."

He summarized the present

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Allies Revamp Greek Lines; Are Yugoslavs Still Fighting? Nazis Start Blitz in Atlantic

Key to British victory seen in immediate use of American fleet for convoy duty.

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The United States Ambassador to London, John G. Winant, told the American Chamber of Commerce today that "we are not concerned with words—we are determined to help (Britain) by action to insure total victory over totalitarian aggression."

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that he thought it "not unlikely" that the Germans had occupied Samothrake, an island about 50 miles northwest of the Turkish - controlled Dardanelles.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—Will the lesson of every Nazi blitzkrieg victory so far be learned in Washington too late to enable the democracies to win the Battle of the Atlantic?

The whole essence of German mechanized lightning warfare has been to strike before the enemy is ready; to strike harder, faster, and farther afield than the enemy expects, and to seize swiftly all possible bases from which the enemy might operate.

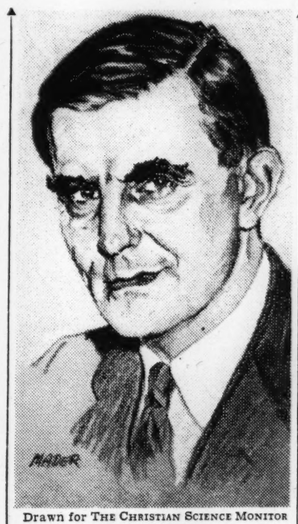
These triple tactics, used successfully in Poland, in Denmark, in Norway, in the Low Countries, in France, and in the Balkans, now are being applied by the Germans in the Battle of the Atlantic. Signs continue to multiply that the Nazis are putting pressure on Vichy, France, on Madrid, Spain, and on Lisbon, Portugal, simultaneously with infiltration into Morocco in preparation for an advance into Spain, an attack on Gibraltar, and passage across to the western end of North Africa.

Gibraltar as Base

The strategic importance of such a move to the eventual outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic is obvious from even a glance at a map.

Gibraltar, besides being the key to the western entrance of the Mediterranean, would constitute a vital base for the Nazis in the prosecution of the Battle of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
John G. Winant
U. S. Ambassador at London.

By a Staff Artist
Balkan Campaign
Main direction in which Germans and Italians are advancing in Greece.

'Too few planes, too many Germans,' is eyewitness summary of battle in Greece.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 22—Athens was to have been entered in two weeks according to the Nazi military plans.

Lying here in a barley field in the new Balkan front positions of the democratic forces, canopied with a cloudless sky in which roar the packed masses of German aircraft, it is difficult to understand how these plans have gone awry.

For hours I have been face down on the Balkan landscape, while machine-gun bullets peppered the countryside around. One British plane darted across. Typically gallant, it sailed into an armada of 27 Nazi bombers, escorted by Messerschmitts and was still continuing its reckless progress as it dipped from sight against the silhouette of Mt. Parnassus.

Apart from this solitary British plane, the Germans bombed and strafed with impunity.

Britain's limited Middle East air force hasn't the capacity to deal with all the situations, and the decision to leave the ground troops for the moment to their own devices for protection, while the machines are busy on other work seems fairly justified.

New Lines Organized

Despite the thunderous and unceasing attacks from above, the casualties have been relatively negligible. Transports suffered to a limited extent but not so seriously as to jeopardize the organization af a new and shorter Allied line.

An Australian Colonel has just told me: "We'll hold this line."

It is not hard to believe him when one has seen its fortress construction and reviews the extraordinary feats of arms already achieved by

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

British-Greek forces keep lines unbroken; may make stand near Thermopylae Pass.

VICHY, France, April 22 (AP) — Yugoslav diplomatic sources said tonight that five Yugoslav armies numbering from 300,000 to 400,000 men were successfully holding out in the center of the country against German and Italian attacks.

The territory in their control was said to be roughly a quadrangle bounded on the east by a line parallel with the Belgrade-Nish railway, on the west by Foca and Pec..

It was explained that only the first and Fourth Yugoslav Armies capitulated in the north, while the rest withdrew to a compact square. Eight thousand troops just tried to break through to the south, but were repelled, according to the same account.

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, April 22

British forces in Greece have completed an "adjustment" of their line "without serious interference from the enemy who has been roughly handled wherever met," a British Army communique announced today.

"Enemy air activity has continued to be intense," the communiqué went on, "but the enemy have suffered considerable losses both from the Royal Air Force and from antiaircraft defenses."

British and Greek forces fell back to new defense positions in the Lokris Mountains some 100 miles northwest of Athens and indicated they might make a stand against the Germans at or near Thermopylae Pass, where Spartan King Leonidas put up a heroic defense before the Persian legions of Xerxes in 480 B. C.

The British command at Athens announced that Imperial forces had occupied the shortened line south of Lamia, a town on the lower side of the Othrys Mountains and on the northern edge of a narrow plain.

The British Air Command said 22 German planes were shot down over the Athens area April 20 as against seven for the Royal Air Force.

Luftwaffe Routed

"Outnumbered during a series of heavy attacks on Greek and British airdromes, ports, and troops," a communiqué said, "Hurricanes drove the Luftwaffe back time and again."

"Many dive bombers and fighters of the German Air Force preferred machine-gunning civilians in the streets and Greek villages to facing up to the RAF fighters."

Meanwhile the German High Command announcing the capture of Lamia on the east end of the allied line, said that Greeks have been trapped retreating from Albania on the west by the seizure of the lake shore town of Ioannina.

The High Command said the force reaching Ioannina swept westward across the Pindus Mountains, blocking the Greeks' main road of retreat.

Sinking of Transports

At sea, the Germans claimed that five full British transports, totaling 23,000 tons, sailing from Euboea to the isle of Crete, were sunk by the German Air Force.

Euboea is an insular section of Greece, along the Aegean Sea.

Two more ships, totaling 5,000 tons, were so severely hit that they began to list, it was said, while another two, totaling 12,000 tons, were severely damaged.

Aside from military transports, a merchantman of 3,000 tons was said to have been sunk out of a convoy west of Crete.

Eastern Greek harbors are packed with ships of all sizes busy moving troops out of the country, DNB, German offiial news agency, said it has been determined by Nazi reconnaissance planes.

Motorboats, cutters, and small craft of every description are waiting in Piraeus, port of Athens, and other remaining ports for a place at the few undestroyed quays, the news agency said. Roads leading to these ports, it added, are clogged with columns of troops.

The news agency said German air activity was disturbing the British efforts.

The Germans appear to be girding for what may become known as the Battle of Piraeus.

There were many indications that Germany's final struggle in the Balkans with the British would be around that port of Athens in an attempt to prevent the last contingents of the British from leaving Greece.

An Italian advance into Greece along the entire Albanian fighting front was reported by the Italian High Command.

Intimate Message from Washington

Taxes Nation's Biggest Domestic Problem—Will They Check Excessive War Profits? Will They Be Distributed Fairly? Will They Halt Inflation?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The biggest domestic subject before the country today is taxes, and this article will try to explain why. It is not just the size of the individual's income tax next March 15; the present tax matter goes far beyond that. Let's start with World War I, and point out, right at the outset, that, despite all the efforts of Congress to prevent war-profiteering with all sorts of taxes, the Legislature never succeeded in doing it in 1916, 1917 and 1918. It never succeeded in stopping inflation, either. And now, in the next few months, or perhaps weeks, the committees of Congress will once again take tax decisions that will probably decide whether America's fiscal policy is geared to the realities of the war emergency, whether the country will check a new crop of war-millionaires, distribute the burden of the war effort to the size of the individual's income, and whether it will halt inflation.

Because it is so important let us take this single matter of inflation first, in which the new tax measure will play a vital part. Let us leave out the last nine ciphers of figures and write "billions" instead. Bernard Baruch, Chairman of the old War Industries Board, pointed out that in World War I, inflation established a dollar worth only 50 cents, and in four years established a war debt of 39 billions which, without inflation, would have been only 13 billions. "Such a grotesque result would be almost unbelievable," he said, "were the figures not living facts."

So much for inflation. The taxes of World War I didn't stop it. Now for war-profiteers. That is an established fact, too. The anti-profiteering bills of Congress in the World War were riddled with loopholes and leaked like sieves. A just-published TNEC tax monograph which is the latest word on the subject, prepared by Dr. Dewey Anderson, Executive Secretary of the Committee, records that the World War tax structure "was never adequate to meet the costs of the war, to prevent undesirable enrichment of war profiteers, or to prevent or retard inflation and its disastrous consequences."

Hard to Exaggerate Consequences

A House committee began yesterday the first study of the great new present-day emergency tax structure. It is hard to exaggerate the social, political and economic consequences of the matter. Will it make the mistakes of the World War? That remains to be seen. We shall know in a matter of months or even weeks.

The present tax structure is heavily overbalanced with consumer levies. Fiscal experts feel it is pretty much of a mess. The two hastily enacted defense taxes of 1940 accentuated the condition. Most economists list two general types of taxes: "progressive," which bear some relationship to the ability of taxpayers to carry the burden, and "regressive," which are imposed without regard to such ability. The latter are usually indirect and fall most heavily on small incomes. Regressive taxes, as the TNEC uses the term, are generally sales or excise taxes. Frequently people do not know they pay them. How many readers, for example, realize that Congress in 1937 levied a "temporary" poundage tax on sugar (in addition to the sugar tariff, which is estimated to cost the average American family $10 a year in duties alone) amounting to about one-half cent a pound? A regressive tax on a necessity like sugar, of course, bears much more heavily on the poor than the rich. State taxes are almost wholly regressive. It is easy to see why. Recent surveys show that a quarter of the people who pay no direct taxes are unaware that they pay any taxes at all. And the imposition of taxes generally follows the line of least resistance, with application not in proportion to ability to pay but according to the inability of taxpayers "to resist the imposition of added indirect taxes."

Most economists feel that the backbone of a wartime tax program should be an airtight excess profits tax, along with a progressive system of personal and corporation income taxes. Consumer taxes cannot be avoided, but they should be emphasized later on, say in a year or two, when national output has reached its limit and employment hits its stride and the lack of consumer goods threatens to start an inflationary price spiral.

Middle Income Groups Favored

If the Treasury had its way, that is the tax pattern that would be followed. What Congress will do is another matter. The TNEC study vividly illustrates how regressive taxation HAS GROWN RECENTLY. In 1938 Federal revenues took 40.7 per cent of all taxes, States 26.1 per cent and local governments 33.2 per cent, making an aggregate of 14.8 billions. Progressive taxes brought in 26.4 per cent of this aggregate and regressive taxes 73.6. The trend to regressive taxes has been strong since 1930. For example, Federal taxes jumped from 3.4 billions in 1930 to 5.8 in 1938, with progressive taxes contributing 72 per cent of the smaller 1930 total, and only 54 per cent of the larger 1938 total.

Recent economic studies show the crucial importance of the new big emergency tax structure in three fields, inflation, profiteering and what might be called social engineering. They indicate another thing, that people in the middle-income groups are relatively favored by existing taxation: at either side of them the politically exposed rich, and the poor, have been "soaked." The middle group is likely to be hit now.

Finally, the studies show the interdependence of local and Federal taxes. The average American paid $40.10 to Washington in 1938 and $56.66 to State and local government. As Mr. Roosevelt said in his last budget message, "no really satisfactory tax reform can be achieved without readjusting the Federal-State-local fiscal relationship."

Richard L. Strout

Germany After the War: Some Questions Answered

'Inside the War'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

When The Christian Science Monitor began publication of its "Inside the War" series, it opened its columns to questions from readers. Many have been received regarding Germany. Here are some of them, and the answers:

German Democracy?

Question: What are the prospects of a German democracy at the close of the war? If Great Britain and the United States should form a Federal Union, and win the war, what could be done with Germany? You said that the Germans might not want to continue the war, if there were a more attractive alternative. How could we offer a more attractive alternative if Germany is not ready for the benefits that accrue to democracies, and also if an international police force must see to it in the future that international gangsters are kept in check?

Helene Conant
San Francisco

Answer: Democracy is something which no nation achieves overnight. Anglo-Saxon civilization has built it up step by step from the day of Magna Charta. There is no valid reason for expecting Germany to achieve it in the immediate future. But there is reason to believe that if Germany can be made to learn through this war a modicum of tolerance for other peoples, can be made to learn that war is a two-sided sword which injures him who wields it as well as him against whom it is drawn, then Germany will have achieved the first step towards national maturity. Tolerance is the foundation for order both inside a nation and in relations between nations. Germany is the youngest great nation on earth today and has all the faults as well as assets of youth. It dates only from 1870. The unfortunate thing is that when any child grows up in a society of older people they must suffer in the process of the child's development. Their sufferings can be reduced only if they recognize the essence of the problem and are willing and ready to enforce the discipline necessary to the education and development of the child. Europe evaded its responsibility to guide the first lusty footsteps of united Germany and is now paying an awful price for its negligence. Hope for the future must rest on the willingness of the more mature nations to enforce discipline on Germany until it has learned through trial and error, as every child must learn, how to adjust itself to a mature community. Whether the process is long or short, and whether it entails repetitions of the present tragedy, will depend first on the ability of the older nations to curb Germany at this present stage and second on the intelligence with which they discharge their future responsibility after the war. It is a problem for the Generals now. After the war it would be a continuing problem for the statesmen. How they will solve it will depend on changing circumstances from time to time.

If the post-war statesmen will go to any good mother I think they will find the formula for handling Germany. It must be a combination of sympathy, understanding and firmness. There will certainly have to be plenty of firmness for some time to come.

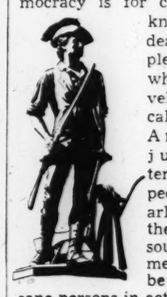
As for offering the Germans an attractive alternative. The time has not yet come for that. For Britain to offer desirable peace terms now would only be interpreted in Germany as a sign of weakness. So long as Germans continue to think they have a good chance of winning the war the only approach to their mentality is force. But if once that expectation of victory can be taken away from them, by force, they might be receptive to reason. By this I mean to suggest that if and when the time arrives that their chances of winning the war have dwindled far below what they are now, they could and should be

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Sound Judgment

By Dr. John W. Studebaker
U. S. Commissioner of Education

Our great need in a democracy is for citizens who know how to deal with complex questions, who have developed critical judgment. And critical judgment tends to make people scholarly, helps them to use sound judgment, and to be safe and sane persons in action.



On America's Town Meeting of the Air, Feb. 29, 1940

Red Cross Expanding Aid to Britain

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Red Cross relief to Great Britain is continuing to expand.

More than 1,000,000 American women are today volunteering their part or full-time services to enable the Red Cross to carry out its mission of mercy in every part of the world to which it is admitted.

In addition to medical supplies, these volunteers will have made by June of this year more than 5,000,000 garments for the British victims of air raids. Thousands of people who have survived a bombing with only tattered clothes on their backs have been completely outfitted by the American Red Cross.

More Members Needed

These are some of the reports of achievement which were submitted to the annual convention of the Red Cross continuing here today.

James L. Feiser, Vice Chairman in charge of domestic operations, told the 5,000 delegates from chapters throughout the country, that the organization's membership must be increased 50 per cent to meet the urgent demands caused by the national defense program.

The Red Cross, he revealed, is getting ready for "any and all eventualities" and with the "tempo of our living stepped up to a breathless race toward defensive strength," the Red Cross becomes a first line of defense where the humanities are concerned.

"Many, even within the past few weeks, have resisted our using the words 'national defense' in our thinking," Mr. Feiser said, "but here we are, as all Americans must be, facing the facts squarely and getting ready for any and all eventualities.

"We have the selective draft, the Lend-Lease Law. Defense production is a 'must' in manufacture. The uniform is again a familiar sight. The American Red Cross moves side by side with the Nation."

The convention devoted most of its time to a discussion of organization problems.

But war has taken its own toll of Red Cross relief. Ernest J. Swift, Vice-Chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations, disclosed that one Greek freighter bearing $120 000 worth of supplies has been listed as lost, probably sunk, and another, carrying a $2,000,000 Red Cross shipment, has been missing for four weeks.

First Announced Loss

This is the first announced loss of any Red Cross cargo since the beginning of the conflict. Officials stated that the Greek vessel Gregoris, destined for Athens, was lost "somewhere in the South Atlantic." The Cassandra Louloulis, though shrouded in a month-long silence, has not yet been given up

"American and Red Cross help is everywhere evident in Great Britain," Mr. Swift told the convention. "Ambulances, canteens, field kitchens, bandages and dressings for the wounded, beds and bedding for the hospitals have found their way into the remotest corners of the British Isles. Thousands of letters have come in from grateful recipients. American Red Cross aid has been extended literally to hundreds of thousands of people who want to thank us for the very garments on their backs and the shoes on their feet.

"Our relief to Great Britain is still expanding. Extended mass air raids in England have greatly increased the needs, and we will continue to meet every request for help that falls within the proper scope of our activities. But nothing is sent, nothing is done without the complete agreement of the cooperating agencies and our own committee. It would be the utmost folly to follow any other course, when every inch of cargo space is precious and when the need for certain commodities requires the most urgent action. To give you some idea of the continuing requirements, I need only to quote from two recent requests received from our London committee:

Hazardous Undertaking

"Three hundred thousand coats for men and women, 1,000,000 men's trousers, 250,000 women's woolen skirts, 200,000 pairs of women's stockings, 250,000 rubber boots for children, 500,000 blankets. 20 tons of knitting wool, and medical and surgical supplies to the value of $500,000."

Supplies for China, Mr. Swift explained, are landed at Rangoon, Burma, and are carried over the tortuous Burma Road.

"This," he said, "is probably our most hazardous undertaking. Trucking thousands of tons of supplies over treacherous mountain roads is no mean undertaking even in our own country, and in China it is no less than miraculous that it can be done. Donkey trains, coolies' backs, and now, the more modern airplane transports, all supplement the task, but the main job is done by good American trucks under the watchful eyes of our China Director, Walter Wesselius. He has traveled from one end of our operations to the other, often beset by bombing raids."

McNutt Outlines Problem

Mrs. Dwight Davis, National Director of Volunteer Special Services, reported that thus far the Red Cross had not failed to meet a single appeal made by the British for supplies of any sort, and that thousands of letters have come from recipients showing that the garments have been received.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and Coordinator of all health and welfare activities affecting defense, put the problem on which he is working in these terms:

"Today the main streets of America are flooded—but not with the waters of unruly rivers. They are flooded with new faces—mostly young; mostly away from their families for the first time; mostly wanting, in their hours off duty, the kind of personal and community life they have grown up with back home. That much, at least, the Nation owes them and itself. The health, the morale, the character of the American people—in a word, the survival of our democratic way of life—depends on how we meet this challenge."

Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, described the fourth Pan American Red Cross Conference which he attended in Santiago, Chile, last December, and emphasized how the Red Cross can promote Western Hemisphere unity by aiding the American Republicans to co-operate in the field of charity and relief.

War Task for Australia

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 22 (AP)—The Cabinet today announced its decision, in response to growing public demand, to summon Parliament at an early date to discuss the war situation.

"The decision followed consideration of the latest cable from abroad," said Acting Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden.

"It is intended to assist Australia to devote her whole resources to the task of equipping and supplying members of Australian Imperial forces abroad. It is felt that the situation should be faced frankly and resolutely."

Gasoline Guarded

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 22 (AAP)—The Supply Minister, P. A. McBride, announced April 19 that gasoline storages, safe from enemy attack, have been established in the hinterland. He said the size of the storage stations ranged from a capacity of 40,000 to 1,000,000 gallons.

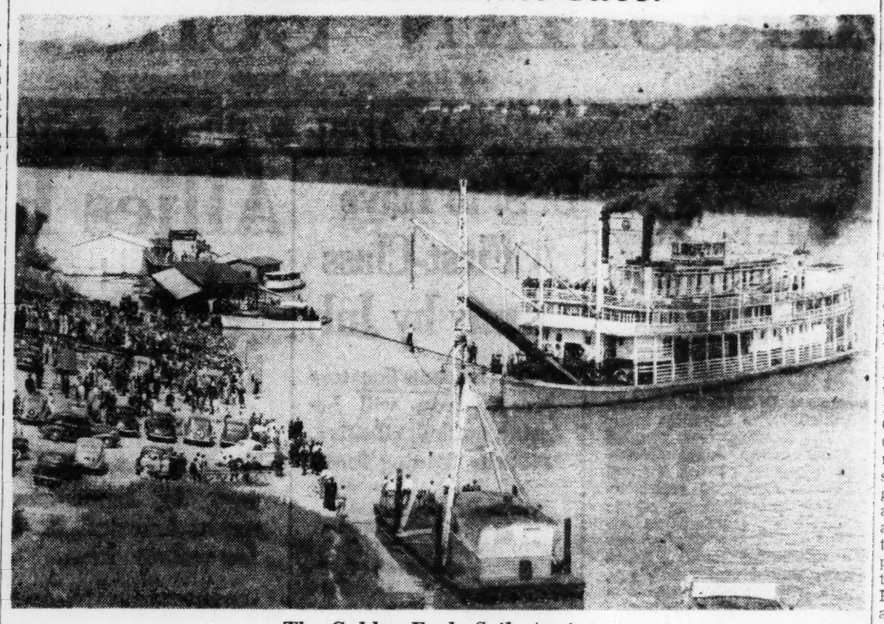
Senator McBride said also that unless there is a further reduction in private consumption of gasoline, allowances under the rationing system would be cut further. The present system of gasoline rationing has achieved a reduction of 22 per cent annually below the prewar consumption and the Government is aiming at a 33 per cent reduction.

Recruiting Rush

SYDNEY, Australia, April 22 (AP)—Thousands of volunteers crowded enlistment offices today when the Government opened a recruiting campaign for an additional 50,000 men in view of the critical war situation.

The Government decided to accept married men with up to three children.

Steamboat on the River



The Golden Eagle Sails Again

Cruises aboard the Golden Eagle down the Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee Rivers are among the attractions offered the summer vacationists.

Old Packet to Ply Rivers on Summer Cruises

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

River boat trips on a genuine old "packet," the Golden Eagle, again will be offered to Americans this summer.

Scheduled to cruise down the mighty Mississippi, the Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee in a special series of cruises, the Golden Eagle, a sturdy, commodious vessel, once in the cotton trade, is one of the last of the old river packets to ply America's great rivers. It wasn't so long ago that some 2,000 of these steamboats ran and raced from St. Paul and Pittsburgh to the sea.

Those racing days, of course, are gone. The Golden Eagle makes a leisurely voyage so that travelers may enjoy the passing scenery.

One of the Golden Eagle's popular cruises is the voyage to Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River. A passenger on this particular cruise last year reported it as follows:

"After a twilight departure from St. Louis we headed down the Mississippi to Cairo; here we entered the Ohio River; up to Paducah, Ky., and then our course chaned again to the clear, cool waters of the Tennessee River. This placid river, famous in the Civil War days, brings the historical towns of Fort Henry, Clifton, Savannah, and Pittsburg landing where the battle of Shiloh took place. We paused here so that passengers could take the sightseeing trip through the 4,000 acres of National Military Park. From here we steamed on and passed through the giant Pickwick Locks, a lift of 60 feet. Then over the vast Lake to Sheffield, Ala.—here is Wilson Dam, covering 550 miles in our pilgrimage, touching Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi."

It will be of interest to New Englanders that the above river cruise is being featured by Marsters Tours in Boston. Of course, travel agents in other cities have this tour listed as one of the popular river voyages of the summer season.

Safe Ocean Cruises

The demand for ocean cruises in safe waters continues so pronounced that the Canadian Pacific Railway will again operate three special 11-day cruises from Seattle, Victoria, and Vancouver through northern British Columbia to Alaska during the coming season. These will be in addition to the season's regular nine-day voyages from Vancouver to Skagway. The ships follow the sheltered Inside Passage, run the boiling Seymour Narrows through the night and dock at Alert Bay, on Vancouver Island, an Indian village rich in historical and tribal lore. The minimum rate for the Princess Charlotte's special cruises will be $125, while that for the regular Alaska service is $105.

Yucatan Capital

Merida, capital of Yucatan, is one of Mexico's most colorful cities. Now, as in ancient times, the women in the market district, do the selling and wear dresses embroidered in gay colored designs. Setting on the ground, they are surrounded by a vari-colored framework of neatly piled peppers and tomatoes, baskets of beans, jars of honey, and mounds of salt from the marshland. Others sell woven hammocks, straw hats, and pottery. The city, thoroughly modern, is rich in historical and architectural interest, and presents a series of fascinating contrast in its startling juxtaposition of the old and the new.

Tourabouts

New Scenic Railway

Development of a new scenic highway through eastern Utah is being sponsored by the Commissioners of two counties, with the co-operation of the United States Indian Service, the United States Grazing Service, and other groups. The road would extend 118 miles through mountainous country which has many places of great scenic interest. Principal advantage of this highway would be to connect the northeastern and southeastern sections of Utah where agriculture, mining, and national monuments exist. It would follow the Green River part way and allow tourist traffic between Mesa Verde National Monument in New Mexico and Arches National monument in Grand County, and the Dinosaur National Monument in Uintah County, then on to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming.

Kings Park

Kings Mountain Military Park in Belmont, N. C., now ranks second in size of any similar park in the country with an area of 4,000 acres. The museum building, now being constructed, will be open to the public this summer. The amphitheater, with seating capacity of more than 1,000 persons, was opened on Easter Sunday.

Miami Clears High Air Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—An all-time record for air travel between the Americas was made in March when 13,000 international air passengers cleared through the aerial gateway of the two American continents at Miami, equalling the volume for the entire year of 1932.

Continuing its pace of the past few years as heaviest traveled international air route in the world, the Miami-Havana sector of the Pan American Airways lines rolled up a record volume of 7,996 passengers during the month of March. Nassau was also popular with winter tourists, and the route over a corner of the blue Atlantic to the balmy Bahamas accommodated 2,788 passengers. Strato-clippers spanning the Caribbean Sea non stop on the fast through routes to South America and the trans-Caribbean flying boats transported a total of 2,200 international air travelers.

During the first quarter of this year a total of 34,424 international air travelers were cleared through Miami by Pan American Airways, an increase of 12 per cent over the similar period a year ago.

Gas Industry Told Of Sabotage Peril

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Danger of sabotage rather than direct attack is the greatest peril today of the defense industries in America, members of the American Gas Association were told April 21.

"I believe the greatest danger lies from attack within," asserted Maj. T. J. Strickler, President of the Association and General Manager of the Kansas City Gas Company, in addressing 400 delegates at a conference.

"Those who wage the attack wear no uniforms, but hide their evil designs behind innocent occupations . . . they try to impair our strength by sowing seeds of moral discord."

Major Strickler assured his listeners that most of the industry already has worked out war plans that can be put into immediate effect in an emergency.

Aviation Safety Awards Made At Annual Safety Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Presentation of aviation safety awards to American-operated airlines featured the opening of the twelfth annual safety convention and exposition at the Pennsylvania Hotel today.

American Air Lines, Inc., received the National Safety Council's Trustees' commemorative award for its record of flying 1,000,000,000 passenger miles without fatality to passengers or crew at the aviation safety award luncheon.

In addition, the American Air Lines got the winning award and the Eastern Air Lines second place, for 1940 safety records among Group A air lines flying 100,000,000 passenger miles or more annually. Pan American Airways system won in the trans-ocean group; Northwest Airlines, first, and Braniff Airways, second, among Group B lines flying between 10,000,000 and 100,000,000 passenger miles annually, and Inter-Island Airways, Ltd. of the Philippines, lead in Group C among lines flying less than 10,000,000 passenger miles annually.

Approximately 6,000 safety experts, engineers from industry, schools and traffic organizations in New York and other Eastern States are participating in the four-day convention sponsored by the greater New York Safety Council at which 200 speakers are scheduled to appear.

Other Meetings

Besides the aviation safety sessions, meetings are being held on traffic, home, industrial, office, construction, school, fire safety, and accident prevention.

New York City has an emergency fire brigade of about 50,000 men trained in the most effective methods of defense against incendiary bomb attacks and in prevention of incendiary sabotage, Michael J. Reidy, Chief Inspector of the Division of Fire Prevention of the New York Fire Department, disclosed at one of the sessions.

The brigade, composed of 8,000 building superintendents and their assistants, is purely voluntary, he said, holds no meetings, elects no officers and functions strictly within its own building. The brigade has been trained in defense technique developed in London and will be kept abreast of future development, Mr. Reidy added.

"Each building should have its own fire brigade," he urged, "the Fire Department extends its fullest co-operation in their organization and training. There shold be some sort of fire drill in public buildings. Tenants should know the location of fire escapes and be trained to orderly evacuation."

Link Stressed

Col. John Stilwell, President of the National Safety Council, in a speech before the opening session of the convention, stressed the close link between safety and national defense.

"We cannot spare a single life to be lost through accidents," he declared. "We need the productive labor of every executive, every mechanic, every truck driver, every engineer, every educator, every farmer, and every home maker.

"If we continue through the next few years to lose annually in preventable accidents more than 90,000 killed and more than 8,000,000 others seriously injured, as we have in the past, this slaughter might well cause a critical shortage of skilled forces necessary for the adequate defense of our country.

"Today we know that an adequate defense is not built up by the uniformed and armed soldiers of the country. It is completely dependent on the skilled forces behind the lines which must produce with maximum efficiency, the sinews of war."

Colonel Stillwell said there were only two general causes of accidents—faulty environment and faulty human behavior—and declared that by "finding out the potential cause of accidents and removing them, every potential accident can be prevented."

Wooden Shoes Now Clumping In Norway—Leather Short

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Wooden shoes are replacing leather-soled shoes in German-occupied Norway as a result of a leather shortage, according to authoritative information received in diplomatic quarters here.

The wooden shoes, it was reported, are only one indication of a growing list of inconveniences, hardships and prohibitions which beset the Norwegians under Nazi domination.

Other aspects of life in Norway today as reported in diplomatic quarters include:

Tooth paste is sold only to customers who return old tubes, because of the shortage of aluminum tube metal. Experiments with paper and other substitutes have proved unsuccessful.

Processed fish oil has been substituted for olive and other vegetable oils, with the claim that it cost only half as much.

Up to mid-February 5,563 licenses had been issued for gas generators on automobiles and trucks as a result of a gasoline shortage.

Because of the shortage of gasoline and trucks, the Nazi-controlled government prohibited use of trucks in clearing away snow from streets and roads.

All Norwegians of more than 15 years now must carry identity cards because of sabotage and street disturbances. Identity cards must be submitted by any one registering at a hotel or traveling by ships in Norwegian waters.

A German court at Bergen sentenced 10 Norwegians to be executed, presumably on spy charges. A man named Jacobsen was declared to have gone to England, obtained a secret radio transmitter from the British Secret Service, and sent the British at least 80 reports on German military movements in Norway.

Not a single Norwegian ship heeded German orders, Norwegian officials claim, when the Germans, after their swift occupation of the country, demanded that the 1,000 Norwegian ships then on the high seas or in the world's ports return to Norway.

U. S. and Italy in Aide Dispute

ROME, April 22 (AP)—An authoritative Italian source declared yesterday that the Italian Government's request for recall of Maj. William C. Bentley, United States Assistant Military Attaché in Rome, was made necessary because of his activities in Italy.

At the time the request was made, April 9, it was indicated that the action might have been in reprisal for an American request for withdrawal of Admiral Alberto Lais as Italian Naval Attaché at Washington.

It was declared yesterday, however, that the Italian Government made its request not merely in reprisal but because Major Bentley's activities "certainly exceeded his mission and even surpassed his duties as a neutral guest of a foreign country."

Without specifying what these activities were, this source said they had been "checked up, and could be checked up."

In Washington it was said "unequivocally" that Major Bentley has an excellent record and that his "services were ethical and correct," and free from any legitimate criticism from any source.

At the time of the request for Admiral Lais' recall, President Roosevelt said at a press conference that a great deal of the sabotage of Italian merchant ships found damaged when they were taken over in American ports was done on order of the Italian Naval Attaché.

Two days after the Italian note asking that Major Bentley be recalled Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at Washington that the State Department had no information as to why the Italian request had been made.

Mr. Hull added that the Department records showed the Military and Air Attaché's service had been highly efficient, and had been free from any legitimate criticism from any source.

Re-Exports Warning For Philippines

MANILA, April 22 (AP)—The office of Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, today warned all Philippine shippers and others against re-export to foreign destinations of commodities shipped here from the United States under license.

Such re-export is considered an unwarranted evasion of export control act regulations, said a statement which the Commissioner's aids explained was issued because of many inquiries received on the subject.

There is no known case, they added, in which this practice has been employed.

Wife's Forgetfulness Gives Husband a Hobby

PAUL'S VALLEY, Okla. (AP)—Ray Walker says his wife was in the habit of losing every pencil he brought into their restaurant. So Ray began hiding pencils to have one when he wanted it. That was the start of a hobby. Now he has more than 2,000 pencils, no two alike.

Paradox of War

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—An American Red Cross official declared today that fatalities in blitz bombed England actually are less than in peacetime.

James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Chicago Chapter of the Red Cross, undertook to explain the paradox at the national convention of the organization here.

"By taking automobiles off the highways, by exercising caution in the home and in industry, by improving diet, by safeguarding self and comunity from the threats of epidemics, the English are saving more lives than their enemies are able to take."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Travel

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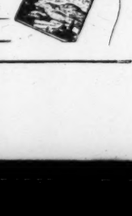

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Dimes From the Heart Shame Billions Wrung by Taxation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22 — Selections from President Roosevelt's private correspondence with the Nation's most humble citizens reveals something of the loyalty to America which is today dominating the plain people.

These letters disclose a love of country, a devotion to democracy, which springs from the hearts of men and women, boys and girls, whose stake in America may be materially small but is spiritually large.

Hundreds of citizens aren't even waiting to be asked to help pay for the Nation's vast defense effort. They are volunteering to make sacrifices.

How do they feel about doing their part to foot the costly bill, about donating something—to them a very great deal—out of their small incomes, incomes which would probably never be sufficient to fall within the federal income tax?

The Treasury Department is disclosing the answer, and a very personal and patriotic answer it is.

To tell the story as simply and as forcefully as it can be told the Treasury is, with the approval of the White House, dipping into the private correspondence of President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. These letters cannot be improved. They need no embellishment. They need no explanation. They are a powerful anonymous appeal to the whole Nation.

A Dollar from Texas

From Arkansas Pass, Texas:

"Dear Mr. Roosevelt: I am a school girl of 13 and when I read this clipping (a newspaper story on the cost of national defense) I thought that I would send you a dollar I had saved to use for the national defense program."

Another from New Jersey enclosing $1:

"Dear sir: Please use this money for Army pay roll."

From Alliance, Ohio:

"Mr. Morgenthau: Herewith $25 to be used for the best purpose to lick Hitler and Mussolini." That was from a retired railroad worker.

From another town in Texas:

"Dear Mr. Morgenthau: I got your letter to me. (About bonds.) The reason I didn't get any savings bond this year was because for my birthday my mother got me a bicycle instead.

"I am saving bonds so I can go to college but you can use them 'til I grow up because I am only ten years old now.

"I understand what freedom and liberty can mean as my father came from Poland.

"I did not write the President because he is so busy. You are probably busy too. But if I find time to write you a letter, please find time to write me one."

She got her answer.

The "Minutemen" of Today

These letters and many others are forwarded to the defense savings staff headquarters of the Treasury Department and show the widespread sources of voluntary contributions.

Scrubwomen in Brooklyn, cowpunchers in Texas, janitors of slight income, youngsters of 10 and 11 years have written to the President and the Treasury enclosing donations of pennies, dimes and dollars.

The Treasury emphasized that it is the spirit of these contributors which has dictated the selection of the "Minuteman" of Revolutionary days as the symbol of the new defense savings program which opens over the entire country on May 1 with the sale of special bonds and stamps.

A Barrage of Dimes

The "Minutemen" were mechanics and bankers, lawyers and field laborers, judges and students, just as are the senders of these voluntary contributions to the national defense fund.

Treasury officials explained all such donations are being put into an account marked, "miscellaneous receipts. Donations from United States citizens for national defense."

A dozen girls from the East sent 10 cents each as "a barrage of dimes for Britain."

An anonymous writer typed on ruled paper which enclosed $1:

"I do not pay income tax. I'm too old for war duty. But I owe this to my Government that has given me independence and liberty."

This came from Los Angeles:

"Dear President Roosevelt: I received your lovely letter and you may be sure that I am very proud. Mr. Roosevelt I was sorry when I read in the paper that you were sick. Dear sir: I have saved one dollar from candy and I have started another for a submarine. And as soon as I get another I shall send it immediately. For dear President I hope you will get enough men and ships to wipe out a certain Nazi leader named Hitler. Well sir that's all I wanted to say."

That was written in scrawly penciled letters on school tablet paper.

From a small town in Illinois, this letter came to the President:

"Dear Sir: Please accept this small gift to national defense sent by a young draft registrant in the glorious battle against Naziism and tyranny. I want to do what I can for my country even though it will only pay a soldier for a day. It could never be spent better."

Good for His Soul

From Pittsfield, Massachusetts, this letter came to the President:

"Dear Mr. President: I have just read your last night's speech. It was good for my soul. I am sending $2 for national defense. Please forgive my bothering your office with the clerical work of transferring only $2 to national defense. The Federal income man here has known me since I was a baby and since I have not enough money to pay income tax I am afraid he would think me crazy. May God give you and those who work with you the ability and the vision to conduct national affairs that this time there will be no revolution toward the selfishness of isolation but the United States can continue to grow in wisdom and international good neighborliness."

Another letter to President Roosevelt read:

"Kindly accept from me on behalf of our great Government the enclosed donation to be used for defense of the Government.

"I am an old man, have an invalid wife and daughter and do not make very much as a janitor here in California. I am an alien but feel that it is my duty and a great privilege to be able to assist in preserving in some little way the great liberties I enjoy and have enjoyed here in America. The amount I am enclosing, $10, is very small but it is like the widow's mite with me as it is the very best I can do at this time."

For All-Out Aid

Another New Jersey man wrote the President:

"I have enclosed my $1 as I promised to sacrifice in self-denial for 'all-out aid for total defense.'"

An elderly New Yorker sent the Treasury $25 and explained: "At my age I do not care to buy a bond. But I want to do my little bit toward preparing for war and keep down future taxes. Hoping that I might be able to contribute later to what I consider a noble cause, I remain ——"

A little girl from New York wrote the President:

"I am sending you some money to build up your army, your loving friend," and enclosed 25 cents.

A former artillery officer of the Italian Army suggested that every man and woman in America send in $5 a month and started things off with his first $5 promising to be back each month.

From Pennsylvania came a telegraphic money order for $150 with the message "for defense." And from Arizona a dollar wrapped in a paper on which was written:

"For defense. I will be back."

Apple Blossom Queen

Wide World

Miss Miriam Corner

of Wenatchee, Wash., who has been chosen Apple Blossom Queen and will reign over the annual festival held in the apple country in the eastern section of the State of Washington.

'Early American Folk Arts' On Exhibition in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The handwork of American men and women pioneers of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries has been assembled for a special spring display called "Masterpieces of Early American Folk Arts" and presented at the Folk Arts Center, 670 Fifth Avenue. This is the tenth annual loan exhibition of the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States and can be viewed from now until the end of May.

Included in the show are some of the first patchwork quilts, first at least from the standpoint of importance, and wood carvings both crude and fine. A group of paintings by Linton Park, Pennsylvania logger of the middle 1800's, and several sections of home-made carpet ingeniously embroidered on grain sacks and coffee sacks by Eliza Miner of Canton, N. Y., provide glimpses into the forefathers' favorite hobbies.

Outstanding among the patchwork quilts is the "Star of Bethlehem" masterpiece, held by critics to be one of the most significant works of its kind. The quilt is 10 feet, 3 inches square, its center star being made up of 864 diamond-shaped patches. A prismatic effect has been gained by exquisite workmanship and skillfully chosen colors, so that the quilt, hung like a wall tapestry in one of the small, inner rooms, "practically scintillates," as one observer remarked.

The owner of the "Star of Bethlehem" quilt, a product of pre-Revolutionary days, is Mrs. Emmet Finley, an authority on patchwork of this type. Rose, pale green, blue, white, brown and examples of "turkey red" dye make up the color scheme. Eight-point stars are at the four corners in addition to the rose star in the center and four half stars at the sides.

The five paintings by Linton Park depict the different processes of logging along the west branch of the Susquehanna River, which the artist was commissioned by the local lumber firm to paint. Scenes showing the logger's home and family along the river banks, the first cutting of trees, the difficult steering over the rapids are included.

An original Thomas Dennis Bible Box is one of the wood work items. Also there is a ditty box made by one of the crew members of the U. S. Frigate Constitution. A table loaned by Henry DuPont, a 1690 wedding chest from Hadley, Mass., and a pewter sugar bowl having two compartments, one for brown and the other for white sugar, which is owned by Carl Greenleaf Beede, are on display. Several bed covers from various sections of the United States, one of the most interesting being one of hand-spun linen from Ipswich, Mass., are attracting attention. Joel Barber's collection of wild fowl decoys are a feature.

A special gallery is devoted to documents of the American Folk Dance Society, which, under the presidency of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

Five New Air Corps Depots

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Army announces it will construct five new air corps depots, each costing about $14,000,000, for overhauling airplanes and engines and providing landing space.

Originally the War Department contemplated only three new depots, but orders to expand the aviation training program to 30,000 pilots a year necessitated increasing the number of depots, officials said.

The three depots will be located in Oklahoma City, Okla., central New York State, and in the Southeast. It was believed the two additional depots probably would go to the Northwest and Midwest.

Their exact location, however, probably will not be determined for many weeks, or at least until the War Department decides where new air training fields and bases are to be placed.

Four depots, already are in use at Middletown, Pa.; Fairfield, Ohio; San Antonio, Texas, and Sacramento, Calif. Construction has been begun on two others—at Mobile, Ala., and Ogden, Utah.

The new depots each will cover about 1,500 acres and, under normal conditions, provide employment for about 3,500 civilians and 350 officers and enlisted men.

Each depot will have one 4,000-foot runway and three 6,000-foot runways, barracks, hangars, salvage yards, overhaul shops for airplanes and engines, and repair shops for armament, radios, instruments and other aircraft accessories.

Radio Faces $1,215,000 Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Fourteen song writers, all save one a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, today had brought suit for damages totaling $1,215,000 against the National Association of Broadcasters, the National Broadcasting Corporation, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Broadcast Music Incorporated, and 12 of their officers and directors.

In the action, the outgrowth of the "Ascap"-B. I. M. "Battle of Music," plaintiffs charge that their earnings have been impaired as a result of a conspiracy of defendants to destroy the livelihood of plaintiffs and others and to destroy "Ascap" by compelling orchestras and band leaders, hotels and radio stations to use only music put out or approved by the defendants.

Violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, the Donnelly Anti-Monopoly Act, and of licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission were charged. The plaintiffs, according to Robert Daru, attorney, were all composers of popular songs that were hits last autumn before the controversy between the radio networks and "Ascap" had led to "Ascap" music being ruled off the air.

Army Will March On Composition Soles

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Defense Director of Purchases, said that the Army would buy an undisclosed quantity of shoes with composition soles because of advancing prices of leather.

Mr. Nelson said they will be obtained at a price averaging about $3.15 a pair. He said the Army also was obtaining additional shoes with leather soles at about $3.35 a pair.

Composition soles are made of cord or cork impregnated with rubber.

20,000 Gold Miners

Twenty thousand names of prospecting gold miners were turned in to the Census Bureau when all assayers were requested to submit names of gold miners who had turned in "pay dirt" in 1939. The Census Bureau, investigating these for the census of the gold mining industry, found that many of them averaged less than $10 a week from their discoveries.

Kremlin Is Seen Friendlier to Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 22 (AP)—Pavel Orlov, new Russian Minister to Finland, arrived yesterday amid predictions of political observers that a more friendly policy could be expected in the near future from the Kremlin.

These predictions were supported by a sudden cessation of hostile radiocasts aimed at Finland from Moscow. These attacks, which had continued in the post-war peace period, ended simultaneously with the appointment of Mr. Orlov to succeed the outgoing Minister, Ivan Zotov.

Construction Speeded On New Niagara Bridge

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., April 22 (AP)—The center span of the new Rainbow Bridge across Niagara River connecting the Canadian and United States shores will be swung into position about June 1, it was announced yesterday after a meeting of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

The official opening is expected to be in September.

Mirror of the Midwest: What's Behind U. S. Isolationism?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There was a significant happening at the rally of the America First Committee at which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh appeared here the other night, one which escaped wide press attention.

It came when former Congressman Samuel Pettingill of Indiana was speaking. There had been at this meeting, in the remarks of the Chairman, Gen. Robert A. Wood, and of Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, and elsewhere in those of Mr. Pettingill—just as there is in the comments of most all isolationists—frequent reference to their great admiration and respect and sympathy for the British. They said they wanted the British to win. They wanted to help the British.

But—and here was that significant occurrence—when Mr. Pettingill mentioned the name "Churchill" there was immediate, vigorous booing throughout the hall.

It must be said in fairness to Mr. Pettingill that obviously he did not mention the name with the purpose of inspiring such a reaction, for he sought at once to stop or cover up the booing by continuing with his talk.

Booing Not Sporadic

Of course it is recognized that in such a crowd—there were about 8,000—there are bound to be many elements. And, too, it is realized that a gathering of this sort is emotionally aroused from the start. They walked into the hall, one observer said, with their hands outstretched, ready to clap at the least provocation.

But that booing was not sporadic, it was general, and it was spontaneous, and it was loud. The crowd had been cheering and applauding. It was quick to change that approval to disapproval when an element with which it obviously was not sympathetic was mentioned.

Now this incident can be discounted to some extent. And the fact that right beside the writer sat a thickset, middle-aged German, close-cropped hair, long mustachio, and all—avidly reading a German-language newspaper—can be discounted. But it all leads one to wonder what sort of unified viewpoint there may be behind such movements as that represented by the America First Committee.

Is the motive which keeps it going entirely one simply of keeping the United States out of war and defending this country? The leaders constantly protest their simple patriotic aim. And no one questions the motives of these leaders. But a movement of this kind is known not only by its leaders but by the tone of the thinking of all the people who adhere to it.

Isolationists or Anti-British?

Would not this episode suggest that some of the moving force behind this co-called isolationism is frankly anti-British? If the desire of these people is to aid Britain, if they admire the British, and sympathize with their heroic effort, if they want the British to win, would they boo the name of the leader who is doing so much to accomplish just that?

Then consider this. Capt. William J. Grace, Chairman of another isolationist group, the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, many of whose members have been distinguished by anti-Semitic connections, said recently in discussing the lend-lease bill: "It is not the law of our land."

He would resist its enforcement. One wonders what kind of "Americanism" that is, to inspire sabotage of a law enacted in the free and democratic manner.

But Captain Grace said something else that is significant in the light of that booing of the name of Winston Churchill. He recalled how Paul Revere on April 18 in "'75" had warned the countryside of the coming of the British.

"We are being attacked again today," he said, "by the same enemy, but in a different form than that against which Paul Revere warned."

Bund Aids Committee

Like the former Mayor of Chicago, William Hale Thompson, Captain Grace is reasonably frank in his anti-British sentiments. It would appear though that this anti-British feeling—and the reason for such feeling here in this area is a little hard to understand—is going far to bolster the America First Committee, which professedly wants the British to win.

It cannot be overlooked either that, in spite of the earnest statement by General Wood that the America First Committee has no connection with subversive elements, that the local Bund, called the Einheitsfront, has urged its members to support the committee activity, even so far as to give financial aid.

In its February news letter to members this Einheitsfront said, referring to the America First Committee and the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee: "Assist these committees in their fight for you. Assist them morally and financially. They need money to arouse the people."

The motives of Colonel Lindbergh, General Wood, General Hammond and such, are above suspicion. They are patriotic, courageous, sincere people. But would not the fact that their kind of patriotism inspires the admiration and support of those elements against which the Nation needs the greatest amount of defending, suggest that it may not be the right kind of patriotism?

As for the anti-British feeling. Those people have a perfect right to their opinions. Is it right, though, to measure the strength and the influence and the righteousness of a movement aimed merely at keeping this Nation out of war, by the extent of its support, when it includes elements whose real motives are born of hate of something else?

Ralph W. Cessna

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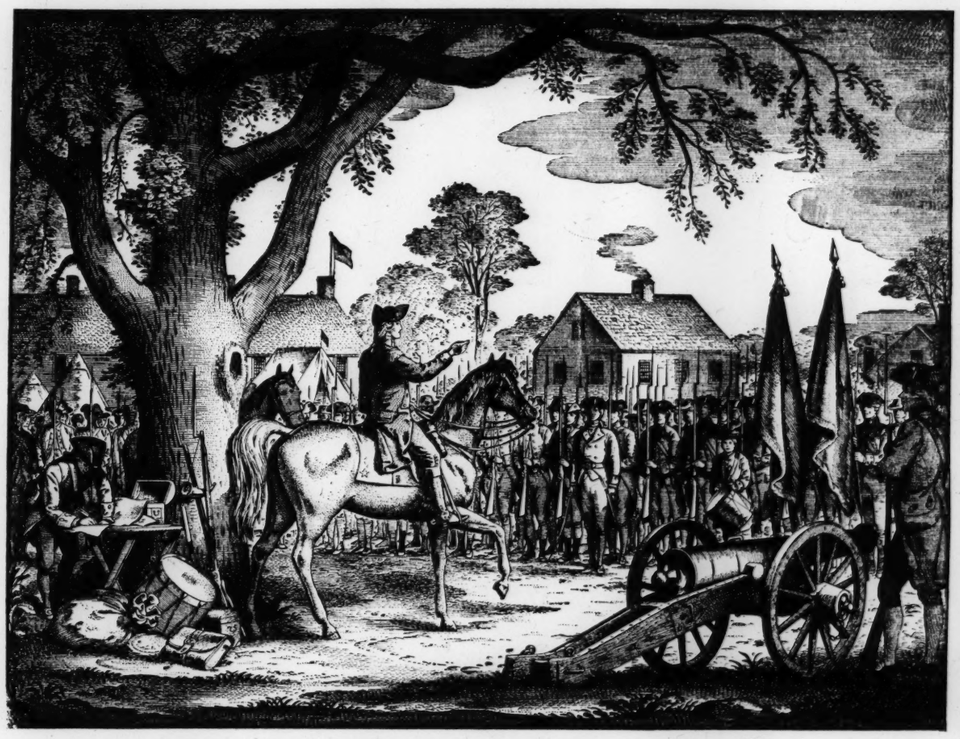

WASHINGTON TAKING COMMAND OF THE TROOPS AT CAMBRIDGE, JULY 3, 1775

A copy of the original of this print suitable for framing may be obtained free upon request.

A Letter

OF RECOMMENDATION FOR A GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA

On June 21, 1775, Thomas Cushing of Philadelphia addressed a letter to James Bowdoin, Governor of Massachusetts and the first President of our forebear, The Massachusetts Bank. It read:

"Philadelphia

"Dear Governor Bowdoin: June 21, 1775.

"You will doubtless have been informed that the Congress have unanimously appointed George Washington Esq. General & Commander-in-Chief of the American forces.

"I beg leave to recommend him to your respectful notice. He is a compleat gentleman. He is sensible, amiable, virtuous, modest and brave. I promise myself that your acquaintance with him will afford you great pleasure and I doubt not his agreeable behavior and good conduct will give great satisfaction to our people of all denominations.

Thomas Cushing"

As the ink was drying on this letter, General Washington was preparing to journey on horseback from Philadelphia to New England. Twelve days later he took command of the Continental Army on Cambridge Common and the colonies looked eagerly to New England for men and material to support the common cause of national defense.

Once again NEW ENGLAND goes into action!

In our present emergency, it is the responsibility of New England, the most highly industrialized section of the nation, to provide America with ships and planes, rifles and artillery, and much of the equipment necessary to support a mechanized army and two-ocean navy.

With less than seven per cent of the nation's population, New England has already received approximately *fifteen per cent of the defense contracts*, with prospects of an immensely expanded program ahead. What factors have influenced this concentration of defense orders? First, undeniable leadership as the nation's greatest source of skilled labor and capable management. Second, the abundance of manufacturing facilities in this area. But above all, America knows from past experience that at a time of national crisis New England can be depended upon to act *speedily and effectively for the common cause.*

★ ★ ★

There is urgent need for more New England manufacturers to participate in defense production. For information as to what products and what types of manufacturing facilities are needed, get in touch with the office of the Coordinator of Defense for New England, Federal Reserve Bank, 30 Pearl Street, Boston, Massachusetts. A booklet dealing with this vital subject may be obtained by calling or writing the office of the Coordinator.

This bank, together with the other banks of New England, is making available its full share of credit for defense purposes. If you require funds to carry forward your defense work, we suggest that you talk with your bank.

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Axis Leaders to Discuss 'New Order' for Balkans

BERLIN, April 22 (AP)—Preliminary conversations about Yugoslavia and Croatia in Vienna have been completed German sources said.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, visited Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, had conversations with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and departed again again for Italy.

Authorized sources emphasized that the talks were informal, and that many discussions must follow.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 22 (AP)—The Axis leadership and its satellites are gathering at Vienna for a general conference on the final disposition of the Balkan peninsula. Although a complete settlement must await the end of the Balkan campaign, yet there are disputed questions relating to Yugoslavia which cannot wait and the settlement machinery in regard to those matters is stated to be already at work.

The conferences are expected to to take final steps for a promulgation of the Reich's ideas of a "new order" for the Balkan area.

Balkan interests are concentrated first on the solution of territorial problems.

It was regarded here as possible that Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, former Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister, who were ousted for aligning their country with the Axis, might be invited to the Vienna conference to represent a pro-Axis Serbia. They were expected to try to improve peace conditions which the Axis plans to impose upon their country.

Legation Being Liquidated

The Yugoslav Legation here is being liquidated, Minister Rashitch having already flown to Moscow.

All war prisoners born on former Yugoslav territory now held by Hungary have been sent home by German military authorities. Between 7,000 and 8,000 already have gone.

Croat prisoners held by the Hungarian Army are being returned to Croatia in closed train units.

Another problem to be settled at Vienna is the threatening situation in Rumania.

Hungarian circles said German-occupied Rumania was dangerously near a new outbreak of civil strife and interpreted a strongly-worded patriotic message by Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu to his people as indicating that he was out of sympathy with the Axis. Fresh Iron Guard demonstrations in Bucharest against the Government were reported.

The Rumanians were reported in a Transylvanian dispatch to have halted traffic along the Bulgarian and Hungarian borders, with shots heard day and night by guards shooting anyone who attempted to leave the country.

Premier Antonescu, in an Easter message April 19 spoke of Rumanian reverses and loss of territory, but declared "justice and God's love will save us and the Rumanian people will rise again from death."

Leaflets Being Distributed

He also said the Rumanian Army was ready to fight and quoted an order to his army command that "it is the holy duty of the army to wipe out the shameful blot of 1940."

If the Premier's message meant that he has broken with the Axis, some Hungarians asserted he was running the risk of being crushed between the millstones of the Iron Guard and the Axis Powers.

Inflammatory leaflets strongly reminiscent of former Iron Guard writings again ar being distributed by the thousands, Hungarian reports said.

Premier Antonescu, who last week threatened immediate execution for terrorists after uncovering a plot to assassinate him, published a decree requiring all printers to register with police every page printed by them. A five-year prison sentence was threatened for failure to comply.

One Rumanian newspaper commended the order, also calling for "the army to blot out the shame of 1940."

The Hungarian press answered sharply that General Antonescu could not invalidate by armed force the Axis Vienna arbitration of last year which handed part of Transylvania to Hungary.

Hungarian circles expressed the opinion that General Antonescu was trying to divert Croat political unrest and increasing food difficuties into channels of anti-Hungarian revisionism.

British Women Shoulder Their Share of the Load

International

Doing Their Bit

These uniformed girls are members of the Women's Reserve Naval Service—"Wrens." They carry dispatches from the Admiralty to various Naval departments and posts.

International

Man Is Boss Here

British Army sergeant drills a platoon of women auxiliary territorials at an A. T. S. center near London. He steps back briskly as he bawls out his orders and the women take the drilling in their stride. Here is one place where a man has the last word.

Roosevelt's Scheduled Visit Is Acclaimed in Canada

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—A projected visit by President Roosevelt to Ottawa next month was said at the White House today to be a matter of "hope."

"With the situation what it is these days," said Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, "it's impossible, when the President wants to do something, to more than hope for it."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 22—The news given out by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last night that President and Mrs. Roosevelt will come to Ottawa, probably in May, as guests of the Governor General and Princess Alice at Government House has been received with genuine pleasure in Ottawa. The same is true of all parts of this country.

As the Prime Minister said, when he was giving word of the President's acceptance of his invitation, "I told him that there was no question about the kind of welcome he would get not only from the Parliament of Canada but also from the people of Canada, for I am sure people from all parts of the country will come to Ottawa to pay their warm tribute to President Roosevelt for the great part he is playing in aiding the British Commonwealth in the war."

The President has visited Canada officially twice before. Once when he was at the Citadel at Quebec as guest of Lord Tweedsmuir and at Kingston and Ivy Lea in Ontario when the new bridge across the St. Lawrence was opened.

Answer to Hitler

The Hyde Park declaration, which would help the prosecution of the war and increase aid to Britain, the Prime Minister said "was a significant answer to Reichsführer Hitler's birthday celebrations."

"It might be regarded," he said, "as a logical sequence to other agreements made in the past three years and that have all expressed the 'Good Neighbor' feeling between these two countries. There was the Ogdensburg agreement of last August, the trade agreement of 1938, and, more recently, the agreement extending the Rush Bagor pact."

The new agreement said the Premier "provides the most effective and quickest way of getting war supplies and of mobilizing the resources of the two countries."

It would provide that Canada accelerate the production of certain war supplies for which its facilities were suited and similarly the United States would greatly expand the output of those to the making of which its plants were best suited.

Buying War Supplies

The purchase of between $2,000,000,0000 and $3,000,000,000 worth of additional war supplies by the United States from Canada would ease the foreign exchange situation.

"We have not asked anything for ourselves under the Lend Lease Act" the Prime Minister said. He explained, however, that engines coming from the United States for air craft being made in Canada for Britain would come into Canada without cost to this country. The Lend Lease Act would operate in this case and in the purchase of plane instruments and other materials. It would mean a definite source of financial relief.

The Prime Minister spoke with gratification of the co-ordination of war production in the United States and Canada. The mobilization of the resources of the two countries means, he said, that there will be maximum and most effective production of war supplies and equipment so urgently needed by Britain and its allies.

Shorter Week For War Workers

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Factory workers producing war materials will start soon a six-day instead of seven-day work week, the London Daily Mail said today, because it was found production lags when they labor the full week.

In addition, they will be given vacations, the newspaper said.

The factories will continue their around-the-clock operations just the same, it was added.

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British Women Register, Await New Labor Draft

LONDON, April 22 (BPS)—Ministry of Labor representatives today began interviewing some of the 350,000 British women, all of them born in 1920, who registered over the week end in England's first conscription of feminine labor for war industries.

Thousands of those who registered are already employed in national services of munitions works, while others are rendering indispensible services in their homes. However, those now engaged in nonessential industries will be assigned in the near future to more vital work.

"No one else can win the war except the people in the workshops," was the comment of George Gibson, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, which has a membership of 6,000,000. "We shall win this war because it is a workers' war and we shall outstay the slaves of Germany."

The first demands for conscripted feminine labor under the new setup will fall on women without children or household ties. They will be drafted for auxiliary war services co-operating with the Navy, Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Defense or the arms factories.

Not many of the new registrants will be needed immediately for munitions plants, because great numbers of women capable of doing such work now are being released from their regular occupations by the closing down of nonessential factories, as directed by the Ministry of Labor.

According to Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, much progress is being made in the process of telescoping the production of these nonessential industries into a few factories. Between 800 and 900 plants ultimately are to be closed in industries ranging from toys to cutlery to carpets.

Sixty-one Lancashire cotton spinning mills will be closed within a month and their output, which already has been reduced by two-thirds owing to raw materials, will be transferred to 111 other mills which are being operated by so-called "nucleus firms."

Australia Gains Indian Trade

MELBOURNE, April 22 (Australian Associated Press)—The war has caused a substantial increase in the volume of Australian exports to India which are largely for the use of Indian forces.

Since the outbreak of war Australia has received orders from India totaling £5,640,535, excluding munitions, which for military reasons cannot be disclosed, and large quantities of foodstuffs.

The largest items were 2,340,000 knitted pullovers, valued at £941,025; a million pairs of boots, valued at £800,000; three million yards of flannel goods, £745,744, and wireless sets, £520,838. Other items include various clothing equipment and medical supplies.

Prewar exports to India approximated only about £1,000,000 annually until 1938-39, when the total reached £1,900,000 which included wheat.

Australian producers are hopeful that a large proportion of the improvement in this trade will be retained after the war.

Want the News as It Is

BRISBANE, Queensland (Australian Associated Press)—The Acting Prime Minister, A. W. Fadden, has strongly protested by cable to the Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, who is in London concerning British methods of release of war news.

Mr. Fadden agreed with recent protests here and said that it was reasonable that people should be told more. Nevertheless, press reports often preceded official advices to the Government which he considered unsatisfactory.

This cable follows newspaper protests, one example of which was the Sydney Sun which pointed out that a wrong perspective followed delay in the reporting of news coupled with prompt advice of successes.

The public perplexity is increased when the only information from some sectors is German, while the British War Office is silent, it is declared. The delay and suppression of bad news is futile; and the absence of real news is harder to bear than bad, it is contended.

Odd Occupations

Among the odd occupations discovered by census-takers during 1940 were fishworm rancher, whistle-tester, ham-sniffer, and egg-breaker.

Nazi Air Raiders Batter Plymouth in Night Attack

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—German raiders battered the south coast seaport of Plymouth for hours last night and struck again at England today through a thick mist over the Strait of Dover. London had a noon-hour alarm, but the all-clear sounded a short time later, without any reports of bombings.

In the attack last night on Plymouth, Nazi raiders swept through an antiaircraft barrage so intense it could be seen 40 miles away, and dumped loads of fire and explosive bombs. Casualties were feared heavy.

The bombing began when waves of German bombers arrived soon after dusk. Flares dropped by the first wave showed the way for others following with hundreds of incendiaries, oil bombs, and high explosives.

Defenders of the town struggled under the rain of fire and bombs to save lives and property. There was a brief lull just before midnight, then the attack started up again with greater ferocity.

Again the roar of the raiders eased but, for a third time, bombers swooped in from the sea with their loads of explosives before the all-clear finally sounded.

During the early night, RAF fighters crossed the channel to stalk German aircraft over their bases in Occupied France and to bomb the port of Le Havre.

The Air Ministry news service asserted the British had learned that many new areas of the German naval base at Kiel had been "swept by fire or shattered by high explosives" in RAF raids April 8 and 15.

These raids followed an assault April 7, when the Air Ministry said the RAF showered on Kiel the heaviest load of bombs it had dropped on a single target up to that time.

A bulletin declared that in Kiel the Germans are "hard at work on demolition and hurried repairs, and boardings have been erected around bombed areas to screen them from the public."

The service said a residential area between a powerhouse and the Germania yards — where skilled shipyard workers had their residences — might have been evacuated because of damage.

"Complete roads and blocks of houses have been demolished as the inevitable result of their proximity to work," it stated.

"Elsewhere in the town, many factories have been blown to pieces or burnt out. There are several devastated areas, in addition to minor damage, in hundreds of streets."

In the Deutschewerke and Germania shipyards, it said, new damage has been caused. Sheds and buildings were reported gutted and furtner damage done to an electric powerhouse which supplied at least one of the yards.

Nazi Bombs Fail to Disrupt American Colony in London

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—As such matters are appraised in London, all's well with the official and unofficial American colony in the capital after the recent lively round of air raids.

The closest call, perhaps, came to Vice-Consul Henry Stebbins. During one raid, he got up from bed and went to the kitchen of his home to make a peanut butter sandwich.

While he was buttering the bread, a bomb blasted through the bedroom he had just left, tore up the hallway and riddled the walls with splinters of glass and steel.

The house next door, recently vacated by Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon, was wrecked and the furniture and windows were shattered. General Scanlon was unperturbed.

"It was nothing," he said. "I didn't get hit, did I?"

When a London house recently caught fire, Second Secretary James E. Brown, Jr., who was passing, helped subdue the flames.

"Oh, I just held a fireman's coat," he laughed.

However, his friends said Mr. Brown got into the thick of the fire-fighting, laboring with the zeal of an American volunteer fireman.

Franklin C. Gowen, Consul, and a second secretary, moved from their house recently and were told today that it had been hit. They found the place a gaping wreck, with a heavy door blown through Mr. Gowen's former bedroom.

William A. Harriman, new United States Minister in London, said that he had tried to sleep through the recent raids—which were his first—but that he had found it tough going.

"The guns," he explained, "bothered me more than the bombs, especially when I would awaken. It was rather like a nightmare."

Ben Cohen, assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant, also experiencing his first big air raid, said, "it was a bit noisy and I was much relieved next morning to hear people saying it was the worst of the war."

Several of the United States Embassy Staff, as well as some of the Associated Press Staff, lost clothing in wrecked cleaners' establishments.

War Financing for Canada Tests Cabinet's Ingenuity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 22—The Canadian Government is now in the midst of the greatest financial job in the Nation's history. It is devising means to raise $3,000,000,000 to be spent in the current fiscal year—six times Canada's normal prewar expenditures.

It must find $1,500,000,000 for Canada's own war effort, $1,100,000,000 for loans to Britain and just under $500,000,000 for ordinary running expenses.

The puzzle is taxing all the ingenuity of the Government's financial experts and, shortly, will tax the purse of every Canadian on a scale never before thought possible.

Canada now faces the dilemma of countries at war—how to finance without inflation which means, in plain terms, how to cut down the consumption of goods by the people so that nearly half of the Nation's man power, machine power, and materials may go into the goods of war.

The Government's policy, frequently reiterated, is to finance the war on a sound basis, which will prevent a run-away rise in prices and a decline in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the American dollar. To accomplish this, the Government must raise $3,000,000,000 out of taxes or out of actual savings by the people.

The Government's present revenues are about $1,000,000,000. Obviously this cannot be tripled in a single year. The expectation is that when the budget appears early in May it will contain a drastic tax increase, raising the existing levies to something like $1,300,000,000 to $1,500,000,000—a rise of anything from 30 to 50 per cent in the total volume of collections taken directly from the people. This would mean an increase in tax revenues since the war's outbreak of something like 300 per cent.

For the rest of its expenditures the Government must rely on loans from the people's savings or on the issuance of new money. It is here that the Government must face immediately the delicate problem of inflation.

Most students do not believe that $1,500,000,000 can be secured by voluntary loans, and there is a strong opinion here in favor of the compulsory loan plan already adopted, to a degree, in Britain. The Government, however, has frowned on this plan so far on the ground that it takes no account of the individual's personal position and family responsibilities. Many authorities believe, however, that before the war is over Canada will have to adopt some method of this sort.

If all the money needed in addition to tax revenues is to be borrowed from the actual savings of the people, the average man, woman, and child throughout the country must save and loan the State about $136. No such effort has ever been made in North America before.

The Government has some leeway, however. The national income of Canada has been rising steadily and should reach nearly $6,000,000,000 this year as against the Government's earlier estimates of $5,300,000,000. This greater production of goods undoubtedly will justify some expansion of the medium of exchange. The Government can certainly afford to issue more money without risk of inflationary results. But how much?

That is the key question in the economics of Canada today and it is not easily answered because no one knows precisely where Canada's productive capacity stops, how many more goods can be produced, where shortages are likely to occur and where surpluses will still continue. It is certain, however, that in raising $3,000,000,000 the Government will expand the money volume of the country somewhat.

The Government's policy, as announced by J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, in a statement last January, is to avoid inflation and price disturbances but to expand the medium of exchange to the utmost point justified by production.

"Since . . . the outbreak of the war," Mr. Ilsley said, "there has been an expansion of currency and credit fully as rapid as the country's requirements demanded. Since the low point in 1933 Canadian deposits of the chartered banks have expanded by nearly a billion dollars, and since the outbreak of war by nearly $350,000,000. They now exceed even the high level of 1929 by over $600,000,000."

So far the Government, policing prices at all points, has found no serious rise either as a result of money policy or actually increased costs. If 1926 prices be taken as normal, at 100, present Canadian prices are about 80.

Out of a national income now estimated, perhaps optimistically at $5,900,000,000, the Canadian people must devote $2,500,000,000 to war goods that they cannot use, plus about $450,000,000 to the National Government for running expenses, plus about $500,000,000 to their provincial and municipal governments.

This will leave them with about $2,500,000,000 worth of goods for themselves, plus whatever goods and services they get from the money spent for ordinary governmental expenses.

Henry Ford II Teaches 'Math' at Navy School

CHICAGO (AP)—That new instructor of machine-shop mathematics at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is Henry Ford II, eldest son of Edsel Ford and a grandson of the Detroit automobile manufacturer.

Young Ford, an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, reported for duty April 21 and immediately was assigned as a "math" instructor in the school. It is there that sailors receive preliminary training before entering the mechanics school established by Henry Ford on the grounds of the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Mich.

Duke Thanks U. S. For Aid to Britain

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 22 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor sought refuge today from a strenuous program of business and social activity that had characterized the first four days of their second American visit.

The Duke's aids said the royal couple planned to accept no formal invitations during the day, but would remain in their apartment most of the time while preparing for the return to Nassau tomorrow.

The Windsors plan to fly to the Bahaman capital in Harold Vanderbilt's amphibian.

The Duke thanked the American people in a brief local broadcast last night for their "ceaseless and diligent efforts in support of the British cause" during what he described as these "critical times." He mentioned five war relief organizations which he said were earning the undying gratitude of the British people.

Vatican Continues Criticism of Nazis

LONDON (CP) — The Vatican radio continued its campaign against Germany April 20 by declaring that German leaders are responsible "for the present state of religion under the Nazi regime," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported in a news radiocast.

"All religious institutions designed to promote education have been suppressed in Germany," the Vatican announcer said. "All officials and other dignitaries are constantly watched to see if they take any part in the religious life of the Nation."

His radiocast probably was being "jammed," to prevent it being heard in Germany, the announcer added.

Canada May Build Warships for U. S.

MONTREAL, April 22 (Canadian Press)—Canada may soon be building small warships for the United States Navy, Angus MacDonald, Minister of National Defense for the Naval Services, indicated yesterday after returning from an American tour.

Asked in an interview if there was a chance that the United States would build warships in Canada, Mr. MacDonald replied:

"The chance is the other way about. We might build warships for the United States Navy. They're going to take supplies from us to help our exchange. Well, if they want warships from us we can give them corvettes and minesweepers."

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Japanese Intensify Blockade of China

CHUNGKING, China, April 22 (AP)—The Chinese officially acknowledged April 20 the Japanese capture of Chinhai and Haimen, Chekiang Province coastal towns, and added that Japanese columns were advancing inland in the face of strong Chinese resistance.

[The Japanese have not claimed capture of Chinhai but did announce occupation of Ningpo, about 15 miles southwest of Chinhai.]

Chinese military sources described the Japanese operations as foraging expeditions but said it was possible the Japanese were making a diversion in that area before launching a more serious attack elsewhere.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 22—The Japanese blockade of ports in Southern China is being intensified, according to a notification from the Commander-in-Chief of the Nipponese fleet operating in Chinese waters.

In a brief communiqué, the Japanese Command has warned the United States and other powers that additional areas off the coast of Kwangtung Province in Southern China would henceforth come under "supervision" of Japanese patrol vessels. No foreign ships, the communiqué added, will be permitted in the newly enlarged blockade zone.

Even before the order was issued, the Japanese undoubtedly were under no illusion as to the United States' attitude toward the blockade of China. Washington authorities have repeatedly refused to acknowledge Japan's right to close the China Seas. Moreover, Tokyo is aware that American opinion would hold Japan accountable to damage to United States vessels in the blockade area.

See-Saw Blockade

Overshadowed by Britain's blockade of the European Continent, and by Germany's counter-blockade of the British Isles, the Japanese naval barrier across China's ports has received relatively little consideration. However, since the power of Free China's resistance to invasion is in direct proportion to the military supplies the Chungking Government receives from abroad, any tightening up of the Nipponese naval net is of importance in Far Eastern affairs.

Some indication of the present see-saw nature of the blockade and its enforcement may be gained from a study of the capture by Japanese troops of Swabue and Chaoyang, March 24.

These two important ports on the Kwangtung coast near Hong Kong were occupied by blockade-enforcing detachments landed from Nipponese warships on patrol duty. However, two weeks later, on April 8, the Chinese claimed recapture of Swabue, declaring that the Japanese had fled back to their warships.

In this, as in similar instances, the Japanese explanation for their withdrawal is that they had seized the goods for which they made the landings—and that there was no further reason for holding the coastal ports. Presumably the goods they sought were articles run through the blockade by the Chinese system of quick dashes by small boats into Kwangtung ports.

"Undeclared Truce"

But this explanation does not tally with the Chinese report, which states that the Japanese abandoned large quantities of arms and supplies in their haste to get aboard their warships.

In the past several months, Japanese forces have landed at various other points along a 250-mile stretch of Kwangtung coastline southwest of Hong Kong for the purpose of tightening their blockade of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies. In most cases, after a short stay they withdraw, declaring their mission accomplished. And invariably, observers are left to take their choice between the contradictory Japanese and Chinese versions of the incident.

Turning to the situation on land, with the exception of sporadic fighting that is nearly always in progress, recent military conditions have been quiet enough to merit classification by some experts as "virtually an undeclared truce."

This summary of the Far Eastern conflict is based on the fact that the interval between the major Nipponese offensives has grown noticeably longer. Likewise, the Chinese apparently remain unable or unwilling to launch their own long-awaited counter-offensive.

One reason for the recent hiatus is that military maneuvers have been overshadowed by diplomatic moves—chief of which is the new pact between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Now that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka has reached an agreement with Moscow which appears to protect Japan's vulnerable northern front, Tokyo presumably seeks to give the impression that the current military lull is only temporary—due to drawing up of new plans and preparing new campaigns.

However, there is reason for doubting that Foreign Minister Matsuoka was able to sign up Josef Stalin and his Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, to an out-and-out unconditional agreement—since the Kremlin usually manages to avoid a complete commitment.

Evidence that Japan did not obtain one of the most important of its objectives in this pact was Moscow's recent announcement that the Russo-Nipponese pact should not be construed as terminating the Soviet policy of supplying war materials to Free China in the struggle against Japan.

Important Port Taken by Japanese

SHANGHAI, April 22 (AP)—Japanese troops, presumably seeking to cut vital supply lines of the Chinese Government at Chungking, have occupied the important Fukien Province port of Foochow and are moving inland along the main river, the Japanese announced today.

Occupation of Foochow, last treaty port of China to remain uninvaded, followed swiftly the seizure by the Japanese of Ningpo, Chekiang Province port approximately 300 miles north.

Matsuoka Cites Red Pact As Sign of Peaceful Aims

TOKYO, April 22 (AP)—Japan's "three achievements within six months" should convince the United States that its intentons are strictly peaceful, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told newspapermen today on his return from conversations in Berlin, Rome, and Moscow.

He listed these achievements as the three-power pact among Germany, Italy and Japan, Japanese recognition of the Nanking regime as the "basic government" of China, and the recently signed Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact.

However, in answer to a question whether Japan contemplated a nonaggression pact with the United States he replied: "I do not know."

Asserting that the Soviet-Japanese pact was the result of Joseph Stalin's "prompt decision in the last stage of negotiations," Mr. Matsuoka cited this as "one of many examples of how great leaders today are disposing quickly of affairs of state involving sometimes the fate of their nations."

"We, too, must be quick to cope with the momentous need of the times," he said. "We should not confuse deliberation with procrastination."

The Soviet-Japanese pact does not affect the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo agreement, and there has been "no misunderstanding or misapprehension among the three allied Governments" regarding it, he said.

"Nothing proves this better than the fact that both Germany and Italy are sincerely welcoming conclusion of the pact," Mr. Matsuoka said in an interview.

The accord was concluded at Moscow on his way home.

[In Moscow, Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said April 19, that the Soviet Union made a decision not to join the Axis last November, but asserted Russia's new neutrality pact with Japan was not directed against Germany.

Discussing the implications of the Japanese agreement, in a lead article, Pravda said the pact "creates a solid foundation for development of friendly relations between the two states."

The assertion was made in reference to foreign comments on the new pact, which Pravda said "continue to flow in a broad stream."]

South Africa Seeks Contractors for U. S.

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, April 21 (AP)—The South African Government has asked contractors through the Associated Chambers of Commerce to undertake work on new naval and air bases the United States is to establish in the Atlantic.

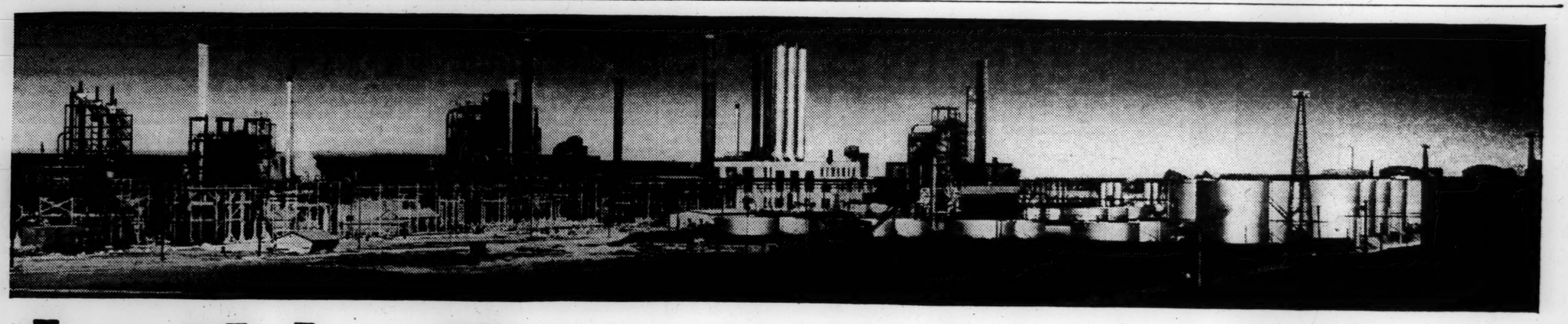
The invitation, emanating from the United States War Department, is being circulated throughout the British Empire. It is believed here that South African raw materials may find a place in the work.

Miss Perkins Herself Has Labor Difficulties

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is having a few labor troubles in her own department.

A local of the United Federal Workers of America (C. I. O.) has written her an open letter contending that many promotions in the department are based on "personal or political favoritism."

"Equally serious," it added, "has been the failure to accord to your employees the prompt redress of their grievances through collective bargaining in good faith."



Is this the great gasoline discovery of our time?

FROM TEXAS CITY COMES NEWS THAT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE PRESENT THEORIES OF GASOLINE CHEMISTRY

American Oil Company pioneers entirely new way of making gasoline! World's first commercial Hydro-forming unit now in production! Flame Control tested with remarkable results.

The people of Texas City, Texas, are proud of the American Oil Company's great refinery there. It includes the two biggest refining units in the world. Seven hundred and forty acres of Wonderland! They point to it as one of the show places of the state.

But one day a new structure began to take shape. People wondered . . . what was this feverish activity . . . why these swarms of hulking trucks . . . why these hundreds of men working?

Here were these great modern refining units—*yet they were adding more equipment!* What was going on? Then the news came out . . . it was the revolutionary new Hydro-forming unit!

For months the petroleum industry buzzed with the news of the discovery of this entirely new way of making gasoline . . . a process that may revolutionize all previous theories of gasoline chemistry. Chemical engineers call it Hydro-forming . . . a method of building new and important qualities into gasoline . . . a way that was impossible before the American Oil Company pioneered this wonderful process.

What Does This Great Discovery Mean?

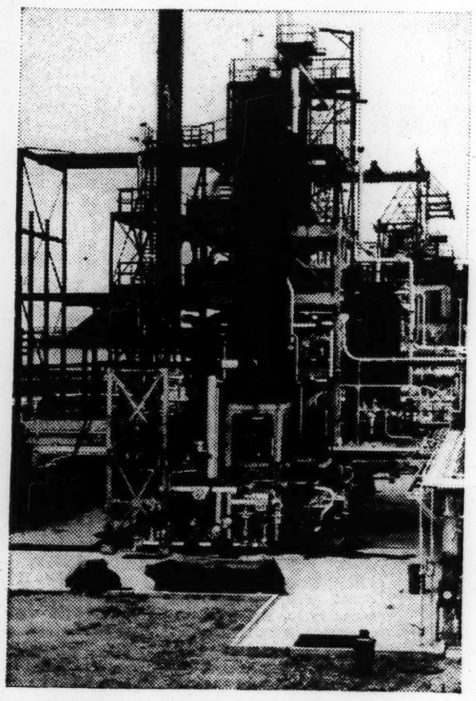
Burning gasoline is the source of engine power. Uncontrolled, combustion is violent, with a detonating, explosive shock that wastes energy. There was one best way to cut this shock down—by *controlling the flame*—and this has been the goal of chemists for decades!

Now—Flame Control—Combustion Control!

Now, in the revolutionary, new Hydro-formed American Gas, FLAME CONTROL has been accomplished! From this amazing refining process comes a new, super-volatile, highly aromatic gasoline that burns more rapidly. Yet shock is greatly reduced—combustion is *controlled*—and more usable power is at last attained.

Flame Control Means Cushioned Power!

As FLAME CONTROL cuts shock, CUSHIONED POWER comes into being—sustained, increasing, e-x-p-a-n-d-i-n-g pressure that *drives* the piston down, through its *full* course. Now we have new *thrust*—new power that gets more out of the potential energy of gasoline—that cushions it, harnesses it—*puts it to work!* This is *a new kind* of power—a *different* kind of power. Engines now turn in a soft, gentle purr, when idling, or when running "all out." There is new s-m-o-o-t-h-n-e-s-s, because violent explosive shock is greatly reduced. Bearings and moving parts receive less destructive pounding.



New Hydro-forming Unit of The American Oil Company, Now In Operation in Texas City, Texas.

Revolutionizes Old Theories of Octane!

Because of the different way it is refined, Hydro-formed American Gas is more volatile than ever before—more aromatic—more easily vaporized. Its knock-arresting constituents do not remain in liquid state, as in the average conventional gas, but become vaporized—distributed to all cylinders more evenly and impartially. Thus in Hydro-formed American Gas, anti-knock is far more efficient.

Gains Octane on the Road!

Official results of extensive road tests by Industry Committees show that conventional gasolines, on the average, *lose* octane numbers on the road. But from the super-volatility of Hydro-formed American Gas—from its greater aromacity—from Flame Control and Cushioned Power—comes ROAD OCTANE that actually surpasses laboratory figures. And it's ROAD OCTANE that counts—not laboratory ratings!

Here, then, is the new Hydro-formed American Gas. Radically new from start to finish. Point for point the finest American Gas that ever left our refinery! Yet it *still* sells at regular gas price!

Famous AMOCO-GAS Now Hydro-formed, Too!

The new Hydro-forming process has also been applied to Amoco-Gas, the original special motor fuel, which *likewise* moves forward and upward to an all-time high in quality and efficiency.

Hydro-forming is the *latest* triumph of gasoline science—the newest demonstration of the enormous power that lies in gasoline—new, dramatic proof of how much work per drop it can perform!

© American Oil Company

Now try the latest triumph of gasoline science—

New Hydro-formed AMERICAN GAS

Still at REGULAR gas price!

AMERICAN HYDRO-FORMED GAS

. . . another discovery pioneered by the American Oil Co.

Swiss Wage 'Battle of Production'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—A far-reaching agricultural "battle of production" to substitute home-grown food for vital imports cut off by the war, is transforming Switzerland's economy.

A major objective of the plan is to mobilize 20,000 farm workers to transfer nearly 125,000 acres of former grazing land into planting land for grain and vegetables.

The war and its blockade caught Switzerland almost entirely dependent upon New World agricultural supplies, and with Swiss production devoted almost entirely to dairy products. Foodstuffs which came from France and the Balkans have been taken over by Germany.

Switzerland's only alternative is to grow its own food. To this end the Republic has called upon the services of Dr. Fritz Wahlen, head of the Swiss Federal Agricultural Experimental Institute and former head of the Agricultural Research Institute of Canada.

Wahlen's Thesis

Dr. Wahlen's primary thesis is that three hectares (about 7.4 acres) of pasture land produces food value sufficient for one person, whereas the same area planted with potatoes produces food value sufficient for 18 persons. Similarly one hectare of pasture planted with cabbage produces food value for 12 persons.

Transfer of pasture land to other production necessarily will result in reduction of cattle, but Dr. Wahlen points out that the slaughtering of inferior strains of cattle will reduce milk production far less proportionally than the decrease in pasturage. The resulting milk ration, he states, will be ample for all.

Farm labor needs are to be met by the mobilization of 20,000 workers and through voluntary appeals for farm hands. Mobilization for the Army took 100,000 men from farm work and has necessitated Government measures to insure sufficient workers. At the same time, it is felt that further sources of manpower will be provided indirectly from industrial workers who are expected to be thrown out of work by growing shortages of raw materials. These industrial workers will be urged to volunteer in the Army to release farm workers.

Refugees at Work

Several thousand refugees from Central Europe who have been supported by money from American charitable organizations, have been put into camps and harnessed to the task of Switzerland's production battle. Their living and working conditions are good and most of them are satisfied.

A special Federal bureau consisting of agricultural experts and surveyors have developed a three-fold plan of attack—clearing forest land, draining swamps, and reallotting farm land to form larger and more easily cultivated plots.

The work is to be carried out by the cantonal governments in conjunction with land companies of the farmers whose land is involved. The Federal Government will pay 30 to 35 per cent of the expense and the cantonal governments and the individual farmers share the rest. The latter can earn their share by working on the projects, draining swamps, building new roads and paths, and clearing forests at 20 cents an hour. Only those projects are undertaken which can be finished in a year or two in order to be of use in Switzerland's special wartime effort.

The most important of these projects for its immediate utility is the clearing of forest land for grain and vegetables. In former days forests were planted along rivers to take up the overflow in spring floods. Modern methods of irrigation and river regulation have made these forests unnecessary. Several thousand extra hectares of good land are expected from this work.

The swamps when drained, also will yield several thousand hectares. The largest swamp land is in the Rhine valley in St. Gallen.

Divided Holdings

Another program will tackle the problem caused by the fact that many farms in Jura, Seeland, Oberaargau, and Oberland have as many as 60 to 70 pieces of land scattered all over the countryside. This causes a waste of time in traveling with heavy farm tools from one plot to the other and wastes some land in border lines and unnecessary paths.

Under the Wahlen plan special commissions will evaluate and arrange for the exchange of land among farmers so each may have all his land around his buildings. Whole villages are being planned along more logical lines.

The Federal Government has issued a decree authorizing cantonal governments to pass legislature protecting the land from excessive division in the future.

In addition to the regular rationing cards used in purchasing goods in the stores, new rationing cards for use in buying meals in restaurants have been introduced. Hoarding has been strictly forbidden.

Under the Wahlen plan, however, a good sized ration will be allowed, at least compared with that of many other European countries. Each person will receive half a pound of bread mixed with potatoes a day, Children up to 18 will receive a half liter (quart) of milk, adults four deciliters, and nursing mothers an unlimited amount. Two hundred grams of fat are allowed each week. Each Swiss will be allowed to eat 300 pounds of potatoes a year instead of the previous 80 kilograms.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Fritz Wahlen

Head of the Swiss Federal Agricultural Experimental Institute.

Skillful Strategy of Allies Holds Back German Hordes

Continued from Page 1

outnumbered troops intended to hold it.

Again as in Libya it has been and is a question of pitting a small, well-trained, and inspired force against masses of military automatons employing a fixed strategy in rain or shine in the endeavor to retain the initiative in tactics.

Thus far the Allied plans have worked almost on schedule.

Take Prearranged Stations

Infinitesimal detachments of British troops have been told off to harry the German hordes while the main army has been taking up its prearranged stations. Good strategy allowed the British Imperial and Greek forces to remain intrinsically intact throughout these delicate manuevers. The terrain's perfect adaptability for defensive operations has been utilized to the full. The weather, too, has played its part even more helpfully for the British than it did in Libya.

Some idea of how the Australians conduct themselves is given by the adventures of three Australians.

Charged with holding the Olympus pass until the New Zealanders retired from a threatened flank, these three stemmed an enemy tank and infantry onrush by means of accurate ranging and enterprise. Altogether they fought in the snow over the mountains for seven days before regaining their unit at Larissa.

"Poor shots and not very game, but too many of them," is how one phlegmatically summed up the Germans.

Strategy's share in the campaign is so interlinked with the terrain that it is impossible to discuss them separately.

Eight German armies and their materiéel had all the advantage.

Strong Bastions Erected

The Allied Olympus line, given a little longer preparation, could have met the invaders with the utmost confidence. But sudden revision of plans dictated by the need of swift strengthening of positions further back and ultimately of selecting, constructing and filling a new main line made this impossible.

In this task the strategy has been faultless. Mechanics have erected rigid bastions in surprisingly quick time, the moving in of troops has been accomplished with a minimum of hazard.

It is in this last connection that the weather has given such able support. When the Olympus line began to sag under the weight of forces driving in from the north, a situation arose as to how to withdraw without risking colossal casualties from the overpowering Luftwaffe.

The problem was solved at the vital moment by the arrival of a couple of days of overcast weather with low clouds, mist and torrential rains. Although the serpentine passes were rendered treacherous, little transport had to be written off and the new line was firmly stabilized before the sun flooded out again.

Big Land Action Seen

It is possible that the Allies here in the Balkans may yet face up to the greatest land action of this war.

To date the Germans have been hampered by little interference in their frontal activities, though yesterday an inferior force of British Hurricanes accounted for 14 Nazi planes over Piraeus.

Throughout the day the concussion of bombs has resounded in this vicinity amid the olives and almonds. Explosive bullets are crackling along the roads and through the branches of the flimsy shelters.

Only toward dusk has come the grateful shout: "There's a Hurricane."

But now the Allied forces are being rapidly bolstered by every available airplane.

The thousands of Germans careening on the new Greek fortress have a formidable land barrier, manned by determined soldiery, brilliantly commanded, in ideal defensive conditions.

Germany After the War: Some Questions Answered

Continued from Page 1

offered something better than the prospect of protracted, bitter-end war with only chaos and degredation at the end. At such a time they could be made to realize that quick capitulation could be more desirable than fighting it out to the last ditch. I offer not a means of bringing the war to an end now, but a means whereby it might be ended quickly with the overthrow of the Hitler regime once the initial military superiority had been gained and demonstrated. Then would be the time to plan a better Europe with Germany under kindly, but very firm, leading strings.

Force Needed Now

Question: Basically the same question asked by Miss Conant is asked by H. Paul, Ridgefield, Conn., and Mrs. J. B. Hoffman, Highland Park, Ill. They inquire into the feasibility of the neutral nations combining to offer Germany, Italy and Japan a definite assurance, if they will lay down their arms, that "they will unite with them toward the formation of the world organization which will guarantee to all the best chance for the attainment of all that is good in the objectives for which they are struggling and will protect them from annihilation").

Answer: The time is not yet ripe for any such proposal. Germany, and to a lesser degree Italy and Japan, are too impressed at the moment with the prospect of attaining mastery of the earth by force to be approachable with any peace move of this kind. If it were made today to Berlin the response would only be a hearty and insulting laugh.

Less Brutality

Question: We have heard and read so much about the harsh treatment and brutality of the German secret police and storm troopers. Would Mr. Harsch care to say whether in his opinion this sort of behaviour remains as harsh as it has been or whether there is a tendency to moderate now that Naziism is firmly in the saddle?

Owen Kraft
Pittsburgh

Answer: My impression is that there is now less brutality inside Germany towards Germans and even, in its physical manifestations, towards Jews. The regime has less need of it to curb internal opposition since it scarcely exists any more. Further, when a country is at war it is obviously good policy to relax internal pressure and avoid unnecessary internal antagonism. Of course no foreign correspondent in Germany knows any more about what happens in a concentration camp than a reader in America. No foreign correspondent has ever been inside such a camp. Their information is second hand, as is that of anyone over here who cares to talk to one who has been through that experience.

On the other hand there is no doubt that extreme brutality has been exercised in several conquered countries towards the conquered population. About 3,000 Czech students in Prague on Nov. 17, 1939, were kept standing at attention on a parade ground for 24 hours. Whenever one dropped or broke ranks he was beaten with a variety of implements including spades and boards with nails. The student who told me a few days later of his experience was in a semi-hysterical condition and therefore may have exaggerated, but his estimate was that 130 boys were literally beaten to death that day. This did not include about 12 who were shot in trying to evade arrest and nine who were officially executed. We will probably learn what actually happened in Poland only after the war is over. My suspicion is that it exceeds both what happened to the Czech students and anything which ever happened inside Germany itself.

No Ax to Grind

Question: I would like to ask: (1) Were you asked to leave Germany? (2) Were you likely to be asked to leave shortly, had you stayed? (3) Are you interested in being able to resume your Berlin post?

In other words are your remarks tempered in what has taken place or is likely to? Do you have an axe to grind or have you pulled any punches?

Louis H. Schreiber
Berrien Springs, Michigan

Answer: I was not asked to leave Germany. I have no means of knowing whether I would have been asked had I remained. Eight American correspondents have either been expelled, withdrawn on request by the German authorities, or refused re-entry when they went out on a vacation, since the beginning of the war. It could have happened to me as well as to any of my colleagues. I was several times politely reprimanded for things I had written and was penalized without comment on one occasion for my writings by being excluded from trips to the front during the fighting in northern France. But I was always treated with courtesy and as much friendliness as was possible by German officials who felt that every American newspaperman was mentally hostile. My reprimands and penalties were the natural and inevitable result of differences of interest between German officials concerned in presenting their case to the outside world in a favorable light and an American correspondent interested in telling as much of what was going on as possible. These differences never gave me the slightest reason for personal resentment. They were within their rights in trying to curb my writing and I was within mine in trying to write as freely as possible.

At some future time, when the war is over, I should like very much to return to Germany. I have a very real, personal affection for the German people and would be intensely interested in chronicling what I hope will be their future emancipation from the forces of intolerance, exploitation, intellectual retrogression and militaristic imperialism which have them in a grip of steel today. I would have no personal objection to returning today if they would admit me. But my editors called me out in order that I might be able to write freely and without "pulling my punches," which I have done. When I sat down to my typewriter on coming out of Germany I assumed that it would bar me from returning so long as the present regime remains in power. I have not asked the German Embassy whether I would now be re-admitted, but I think we can take it for granted that I am persona non grata in Berlin for the present. The only axe I have to grind is the axe of an American correspondent out to get the facts and the truth as best I can wherever I go. When I went to Germany I tried to clear my mind of any and all preconceptions. I listened to the German and the Nazi (they are often different) points of view from the most competent sources I could find. I met Germans, and Nazis, on a friendly, receptive and inquiring basis. The information I have obtained and the views I have formed are the result of my own experiences in Germany.

Naziism's Appeal

Question: Could you tell us what there is about Hitler's ideas and plans that appeal to so many in this country, both home grown and imported? I am appalled at the extent of pro-German and anti-British sentiment among the poor and ignorant. When Hitler speaks of the haves and the have-nots, do they think he means to transfer them from the have-nots to the haves?

Mrs. Gertrude S. Slocum
San Francisco

Answer: Hitler's Naziism has done a remarkably effective job of posing at being all things to all men. When Naziism wishes to attract the support of capitalists it purports to be anti-labor. I am astonished at the number of American business men who have fallen for this line. If they could talk to their business men colleagues in Germany they would be likely to change their views. When Naziism wishes to attract the support of labor it purports to be anti-capital. I am equally astonished at the number of working people who take it seriously. They, too, might advisedly consult with working people in Germany. Naziism also started out to crusade for the dwindling lower middle class in Germany. It is still dwindling. The truth is that people of all classes in Germany are paying the price of militarism, conquest, and the private welfare of the group which has taken control of Germany. There is no reason evident in Germany today for any social or economic group in America believing that its special group interests would be advanced by German Naziism.

The only group in the United States which could hope to be transferred from the have-nots to the haves by the importation of German Naziism would be those of German birth or German descent who would choose to support German Nazi revolution in this country. The essence, in fact the one consistent policy, of German Naziism is the concept of the German race being peculiarly fitted and ordained to rule the world. That doctrine is supposed to attract Germans in the United States. In fact it is planned and expected that such a group will take over political control of the United States. If anyone who is not prepared to identify himself with such an un-American and treasonable group thinks that Herr Hitler could or would benefit him, such a person is (a) deluding himself, and (b) proving by his self delusion how subtle and effective German propaganda can be. The only real, fundamental purpose of the Hitler regime in Germany is to secure the control of the world by Germans for the benefit of Germany.

British Strike New Blows at Axis in Africa

By the Associated Press

British air and naval forces struck new blows at Axis communications with armies fighting in North Africa, shooting down four troop-carrying transport planes, and carrying out heavy naval and air bombardment of the vital Axis bridgehead at Tripoli, in western Libya.

Heavy units of the Mediterranean Fleet, supported by Royal Air Force bombing planes, pounded the Axis' North African bridgehead at Tripoli with 15-inch shells in a 40-minute bombardment yesterday, the Admiralty in London reported.

British headquarters at Cairo, Egypt, announced that heavy British air raids on Tripoli—vital landing place for German troops and supplies for the North African campaign—had been carried out on the night of April 20-21.

It said six transports or supply ships and one destroyer in the harbor were seen to be hit and added that other hits were observed on the quay, the naval headquarters, power station, and a military stores depot. The railway station was reported set afire.

En route to Tripoli, it was said, naval aircraft intercepted five German troop-carrying planes and shot down four in flames.

The British Fleet was said not to have been seriously molested and no ships were reported lost. Opposition from coastal batteries, the Admiralty declared, proved "ineffective."

While British dispatches indicated that activity on the North Africa front was limited only to patrol movements, Berlin reports declared the German army had resumed its advance eastward from the Egyptian frontier post of Salum.

The new movement began, according to the German reports, after a Nazi detachment which has been in the Salum area for some days repulsed a British thrust.

The German High Command said that not only was the British thrust on Salum repulsed but also an attempted landing at the port of Bardia, just within Libya northwest of Salum—both with "heavy losses for the enemy in a number of prisoners taken."

Renewed attempts of enemy tanks to break through from Tobruk were frustrated, a German communiqué said.

In East Africa, the British at Cairo stated that Italian forces have turned and are giving battle to British Imperial forces at Dessie, in Ethiopia, 175 miles northeast of Addis Ababa.

Despite the Italian stand, British Middle East headquarters said the South African column advancing on the Ethiopian capital from this sector occupied an important position covering the approach to Dessie after inflicting serious losses on the Fascists.

The advance of another northern column on this East African front was reported hampered by extensive road demolitions.

In southern Ethiopia, it was announced that 17 Italian officers and 549 men had been taken prisoner and that "operations are proceeding satisfactorily."

Soldier Mail Flies 'Airgraph' in Films

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Research and the postal service have developed a new type of mail—"airgraph."

The new service will permit British soldiers in the Middle East to send letters home for six cents.

Senders write on special forms which are photographed and flown to England as a small roll of film. Upon reaching England, the film is enlarged and printed for delivery in the regular mails.

Allies in Greece Fight Against Overwhelming Odds

IZMIR, Turkey, April 22 (AP)—When the writer left Greece three days ago British forces were moving southward toward a possible second Dunkirk.

This comparative handful of men—between 50,000 and 80,000 gathered from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia—was falling back slowly toward the southernmost embarkation point, fighting every inch of the way.

Outnumbered and outgunned by Reichsführer Hitler's legions, these troops were covered by Greek infantrymen who have little or no chance to escape the Nazi juggernaut.

A fleet of 37-ton German tanks lumbering through the mountain defiles, previously believed impassable to such heavy vehicles, charged light British tanks and crushed them like egg shells.

In short order, an entire armored brigade was knocked out.

Allies Fight Hard

But even in the face of what looked like certain defeat, the Greeks and their Imperial allies were fighting—and fighting hard.

There was the feat that saved the Allied forces on fabled, snow-swept Mount Olympus:

German tanks fanning out over the Plain of Thessaly appeared to have made their escape hopeless, but the British and Greeks poured their last rounds of ammunition into the advancing steel monsters and then made a successful run for it.

Even before the Nazi Balkan campaign was three days old the Allies faced disaster as a result of the Nazi thrust southward through the vital Bitolj Gap in Yugoslavia, exposing the Greek flank.

Only a long rearguard action, military men say, can make possible the escape of the Australians, New Zealanders, the Britons and the Scots who rushed to the aid of Greece.

Equipment Believed Lost

Already great quantities of motorized equipment, guns, munitions and other stores must be considered lost.

Since April 17 two destroyers have been ordered to stand by with steam up to remove King George II and the Greek royal family from Athens.

The vessels were ready to take the King and his Government to Crete or Egypt when the suicide of Premier Alexandros Korizis caused the monarch to postpone his departure.

The British set the sailing of the destroyers back until the following night, while the King carried on the Government.

[Indications that King George still was in Greece April 20 were seen in the announcement that he had personally taken over administration of the Government in the dual role of monarch and Premier. This arrangement was replaced April 21 with the formation of a new Government headed by Emanuel Tsouderis.]

When King Peter II of Yugoslavia, Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch and most of the Yugoslav Ministers were flying to Athens from Sarajevo April 15 they had to dodge antiaircraft fire aimed at their German-made plane by British and Greek batteries.

RAF Outnumbered

Long after King Peter continued the flight to Egypt prior to going on to Jerusalem, the uneasy Greek censorship still suppressed his proclamation announcing his departure from his home soil and thanking his armed forces for their fight in a lost cause.

The RAF strength in Greece, numbering less than 100 fighter and bomber planes in Greece until mid-February, was no more than 150 when the invasion started.

Nevertheless, the RAF airmen rallied repeatedly against the Luftwaffe's 10-to-1 superiority.

German Stukas blasted and exposed Allied artillery, machine-gunned roads to their rear and hammered incessantly at every coastal inlet from Volos to Piraeus, but the British pilots took a heavy toll of the swarming Nazis.

Small formations of RAF bombers, usually without fighter escort, damaged but could not break the lengthening Nazi supply lines.

Col. Gerald Brower

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—A United States military air observer, Col. Gerald Brower, who has been killed in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was attached as an observer to the Royal Air Force in the Middle East. He is the first casualty among American military observers formally attached to foreign fighting services in the present war.

The State Department said a cablegram received today from the American Legation in Cairo related that Colonel Brower was killed at El Obeid, 250 miles southwest of Khartoum.

U. S. Army Gains Strength

Continued from Page 1

status of the Army after revealing "catastrophic" revisions in technique that had to be effected as a result of Germany's new blitz type of warfare.

Gen. Marshall explained that some of the developments introduced by the German Army were not thoroughly understood here until about two months ago. The campaigns themselves only gave superficial indication, he said. It forced the Army to make tremendous changes in its plans, he indicated.

"What occurred between May 10 or 12, 1940, and the collapse of France was not only catastrophic but introduced a departure in warfare," he said. "To what extent was only superficially apparent at first. It was difficult to get the real facts—to see how many fundamental conceptions of warfare had been altered. In the main they had not been, but the applications were."

He said the Germans had developed the "maneuver of rupture" which had been tried out in 1917 and "put it on wheels to produce a determining result; had co-ordinated air force with ground troops in a manner which other nations believed could not be done; had mechanized ground troops with astonishing efficiency.

"The Germans introduced air strength as artillery on the battlefield," he said, "and co-ordinated it with a rapid movement of ground troops."

Nazis Use Blitz Tactics in Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

Atlantic. Gibraltar and Lisbon are both about opposite New York, while Casablanca and other ports in western Morocco project still further toward America into the Atlantic.

These facts emphasize the seriousness to the democratic cause of any unessential delay in Washington over the convoy question. Officially, no comments are forthcoming here on the present apparent lull in American naval aid to Britain. Obviously, it is far too delicate a diplomatic affair for any authoritative comment to be made public.

But it is possible to state on the basis of most reliable information that Britain's need for all-out American naval aid never has been greater nor more acute than it is at this moment. It is known, for instance, that naval experts recognize that the key to winning the Battle of the Atlantic resides first in reinforcing before they break the thinly stretched lines of the British Fleet which now is forced to fight and protect its commerce and convoys over lines of communication many thousands of miles in length; and, secondly, in the speedy and safe transportation from America to Britain of more and more planes, other war supplies, and food.

Difficulties Appreciated

American naval aid in convoying ships to Britain seems to be the only possible immediate answer to both of these aspects of the problem. For if the United States Fleet were to take over the safe escorting of American aid, this would at once relieve many British war vessels for more direct belligerent uses and also would assure safe arrival to Britain of many American planes and other war supplies now going to the bottom of the sea weekly.

The difficulties of such a move on the part of America are fully appreciated here. It should be emphasized that the British are well aware that such action is likely to involve America openly in the war, and it is fully realized that America must be the sole judge as to whether it wants to take such a decesive step and, if so, when.

Official Government and Admiralty circles here, in fact, now tend to lean over backwards rather than appear to be urging any such plunge on the part of the United States. But this understandable reticence does not alter the dominant factor in the strategic outlook: Namely, that the Nazis will not fail to utilize every moment of this delay to their own advantage, thus making the Battle of the Atlantic that much harder for the democracies to win in the end.

Armored Troops 'Save' Fort Knox

FORT KNOX, Ky., April 22 (AP)—A theoretical attack on Fort Knox and "its valuable stores" was trustrated today when the first armored brigade hurled its full striking power at an "enemy."

Approximately 6,000 men and 600 motored vehicles of the First Brigade, were encamped at Mammoth Cave, 70 miles south of here, when information was received about midnight of the threatened attack on the fort.

Col. Alexander D. Surles in charge of the Brigade immediately ordered it into action. The force rushed to the fort and on the banks of the Salt River established defense positions before the "enemy" was able to cross.

The troops moved out of the fort yesterday in a day-long march to the cave.

The maneuvers were watched by approximately 400 newly-called reserve officers who are in training for armored force posts.

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President Wins; Coal Men Reopen Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Following a White House conference, Southern soft coal operators announced they were returning immediately to New York to resume previously broken negotiations looking to the reopening of mines at President Roosevelt's request.

Five representatives of the Southern operators accompanied by John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, met with Mr. Roosevelt's personally delegated Secretary, Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson today, following a strong appeal from the President yesterday for resumption of mining.

L. T. Putman, spokesman for the operators said after the White House conference that negotiations at New York with John L. Lewis would be resumed on the basis of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals, which were couched on a patriotic note of national emergency.

May Save Steel Shortage

With steel production already affected by the 22-day coal stoppage and the tempo of the whole big defense program threatened by further delay, the action of the southern operators was hailed here with satisfaction. Mr. Roosevelt's genial military secretary, known widely and affectionately as "Pa" Watson, who was himself born in Eufaula, Alabama, talked with his fellow-southerners at conferences starting last night.

Mr. Roosevelt had appealed for immediate resumption of mining, pending a retroactive strike settlement.

Mr. Putman explained that it had been "definitely arranged" that northern operators would not be included in the new conference, a point on which the southern group has stood firm. He added that it was to "the best interest of all concerned" to restore coal production as soon as possible.

In his statement yesterday Mr. Roosevelt appealed for immediate resumption of work. He said:

"The public interest demands it and the public interest is paramount."

Acts for President

The White House made clear that General Watson is acting directly for the President in the negotiations with one of the three factions in the triangular controversy. The General's effort, according to Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, is to try to persuade his fellow Southerners to "return to the negotiations in New York and to resume operations."

The coal strike began April 1. It involves the John L. Lewis-led United Mine Workers, numbering some 500,000 and representing the most financially powerful Congress of Industrial Organization union; the northern operators, representing some 70 per cent of the Nation's soft coal tonnage, with whom the union has initiated an agreement for a flat $1-a-day wage increase; and the southern operators, who are willing to consider a $1 increase but decline to give that while in addition dropping the 40-cent wage differential which they have enjoyed and which would make their actual wage increase $1.40.

Southerners Walk Out

The southern operators balked at the $1.40 and walked out of the New York negotiations, demanding that henceforth they meet with Mr. Lewis in this city, and separate their case from that of the Northern operators against whom considerable rivalry exists.

Another factor in the situation is that, before calling the strike, Mr. Lewis proposed that production be continued without interruption in the interest of national defense and that the final agreement when reached be made retroactive to April 1, when the former two-year agreement expired. The operators declined.

Interregional rivalry is a big factor in continuing the dispute which now seriously threatens national defense as the country's reserve soft-coal stockpile is depleted at the rate of 11,500,000 tons a week. Northern operators are, in effect, in alliance with the union, to force the richly endowed mines of Virginia, West Virginia and Western Kentucky to pass as high wages as they do, despite the difference in living costs and "the adverse freight rate differential, which President Roosevelt virtually agreed at last week's press conference is equitable.

The President's Plan

Mr. Roosevelt now proposes that the miners and northern operators, who are already in agreement, resume production at once, and do not wait for the southern operators to sign up. But there seems to be a tacit understandinng between the two that their agreement is contingent on bringing the Southerners into line. If the Southerners ultimately escaped the parity advance, northern operators argue their own $1 advance would be too heavy.

Problem Is Complex

Up to April 1 the northern wage was $6, the southern rate $5.60, affecting some 150,000 southern miners. Southern operators argue that with the rail differential against them, they must have this forty-cent differential to compete. The facts could be ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but to work out a rail adjustment might take a year.

Meanwhile the Nation's soft coal storepile is being used up, and steel mills are beginning to be affected. Secretary of Labor Perkins has appealed in vain, and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has demanded why the controversy is not certified to the new Mediation Board. The difficulty here is that it is not a clear-cut union-employer issue, but a triangular controversy involving difficult economic and geographic factors.

A further difficulty is the personality factor. Grim-lipped Mr. Lewis makes no secret of his dislike for Mr. Roosevelt, which Mr. Roosevelt may reciprocate. Mr. Lewis has also attacked the new Mediation Board as a super government "strike-breaking" agency.

No Pacific Strikes

SEATTLE, April 22 (AP)—The Nation had assurance today from both employers and labor that there would be no work stoppage in west coast shipyards during the defense emergency.

The agreement was announced here after a canvass of the votes of A. F. of L. metal trades workers in California, Oregon and Washington.

President Roosevelt had pressed for the move Saturday with an appeal that the west coast shipyards and workers enter the agreement as an example to the rest of the Nation.

The agreement covers an estimated 18,000 to 25,000 workers. Its scope is expected to extend to 100,000 as the defense work reaches its peak in west coast shipyards.

The agreement provides for retention of the basic $1.15 wage rate for those now at that level, with a $1.12 rate for those hired in the future in most mechanic categories. A closed shop also is provided.

A differential in pay is conceded to night workers, with a week's vacation with pay in all categories after one year's work. A five-day, 40-hour week is specified.

The agreement provides that any grievance which cannot be settled between employers and employees and the Pacific Metal Trades Council will go to the Conciliation Service, and, if it fails, to arbitration.

Board Intervenes

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Defense Mediation Board intervened in a dispute between A. F. of L. unions and the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, Chicago. It ordered a hearing this week and asked that, meantime, work be continued. The unions have charged the company with failure to negotiate in good faith on wage and other demands. The company has approximately $1,000,000 in contracts for Army Signal Corps equipment. The unions last night voted a 24-hour delay in the strike call, originally scheduled for this morning.

The Board also announced it had received word that a strike at the Birdsboro, Pa., plant of the Birdsboro Foundry & Machine Company had been settled. Terms of the agreement were not reported immediately to the Board. The strike resulted from union demands for a collective bargaining election.

Negro Drivers Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—A victory for the forces combating racial discrimination had been written into the record today following signing of an agreement by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the New York City Omnibus Corporation providing for the hiring of negro motorbus drivers and shop workers. Other signatories to the accord arrived at on April 19 were the Transport Workers Union and the United Negro Bus Strike Committee.

The union will waive seniority rights for all save 91 drivers furloughed by the companies and after these are re-employed, the next 100 jobs on buses are to be given to Negroes. In addition, the agreement provides that the next 70 maintenance workers hired will be Negroes. Thereafter Negroes are to be hired alternately with white workers until they constitute 17 per cent of the companies' employees. This is estimated as the proportion of Negroes in the City.

The pact was the culmination of a boycott campaign against the companies organized by the Greater New York Co-ordinating Committee for Employment, the Harlem Labor Union and the National Negro Congress.

More Pay for 4,000

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—An immediate increase of 7½ per cent in the pay of hourly employees was announced by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, maker of radio tubes and incandescent and fluorescent lamps. About 4,000 workers will be affected in the company's plants at Salem and Ipswich, Mass., and Emporium, St. Mary's and Towanda, Pa.

Auto Union Checked

DETROIT, April 22 (AP)—Official reaction of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) was awaited today following State Labor Mediation Board action invoking a 30-day "cooling off" period in the contract dispute between the union and General Motors Corporation.

The action was approved by the three board members on the eve of expiration of the union's five-day notice deadline. Arthur E. Raab, in announcing the Board's decision at Lansing, said, "we invoke the 30-day waiting-period clause. The strike notice does not expire Tuesday."

The U. A. W.-C. I. O., in filing notice, said General Motors plants engaged in defense production would not be affected by any strike action, but GM officials declared segregation of defense work would be impossible because orders have been scattered throughout the corporation's many units.

'Typos' May Rejoin

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22 (AP)—Headquarters of the International Typographical Union announced the union would hold a referendum of its membership May 21 on whether to go back into the American Federation of Labor.

Up for approval or rejection in the voting will be an agreement between committees of I. T. U. and A. F. of L. executives reached last February on re-affiliation.

Ford Plants Busy

DETROIT, April 22 (AP)—All departments in the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant were operating today for the first time since April 2, when the company was closed by a strike of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

Company officials said normal production tempo would not be reached before the end of the month, however.

Aluminum Wages Up

PITTSBURGH, April 22 (AP)—Acting with almost unprecedented speed, representatives of the Aluminum Company of America and the C. I. O. Aluminum Workers Union reached an agreement last night to increase pay of 17,000 workers by eight cents an hour. The conference required less than a day.

Only approval of union locals in plants at Alcoa, Tenn., Badin, N. C., Detroit, Mich., Edgewater, N. J., and New Kensington, Pa., is needed to make the raise effective for the first pay periods starting after April 26. Special meetings will be held to consider the wage rise.

C. I. O. Asks Peace

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—The C. I. O. has appealed to Secretary of Labor Perkins to intervene in a seven-day work stoppage which has tied up production of shells for Great Britain and the United States at the Buffalo plant of the American Car and Foundry Company.

"Your immediate action is urged in order that production of defense materials may be resumed and in order that the workers may be returned to their jobs," a telegram to the Labor Secretary asserted.

Pay Rise for 4,700

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 22 (AP) — Thompson Products, Inc., makers of aircraft parts, today announced a general 5-cent an hour wage boost for 4,700 employees.

Canadian Railway Boards

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22 (AP)—Establishment of two Boards of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between Canadian railway companies and their employees was announced yesterday by the Labor Ministry.

One Board will deal with an application from members of 18 standard railway labor organizations representing 125,000 employees on both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Lines.

The other Board will deal with an application from clerks, freight handlers, passenger station employees, sleeping car and dining car employees of the Canadian National Railways and the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.

Employees of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Lines have demanded a cost of living bonus, while employees of the other lines have asked both for increased wages for certain classes of workers and a cost of living bonus.

Disputes Increase

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22 (AP)—Strikes and lockouts in Canada increased in 1940 over the previous year, the Dominion Labor Department said in a review today. It reported that 168 disputes, involving 60,619 workers and a time loss of 266,318 man working days in 1940, compared with 122 disputes involving 41,308 workers and a time loss of 22,588 days in 1939.

Differences over wages were listed as the predominant cause of the disputes.

N. Y. Brigade Ready For Fire Bombs

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Patterned after London's fire-fighting organization, New York now has an emergency fire brigade of 50,000 men trained to detect sabotage and combat incendiary bombs.

Chief Fire Inspector Michael J. Reidy told 6,000 safety engineers and traffic, plant and insurance executives attending the twelfth annual Safety Convention today that the force already has been directed to watch for suspicious loiterers.

Mr. Reidy urged that each building have its own emergency brigade and that tenants have regular fire drills.

Col. Joseph A. Baer, Chief of Staff of the Army Second Corps Area said, "the organization of our civil defense cannot begin too soon. It is growing late."

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Father's Successor

Wide World

Lincoln Borglum

Son of the late sculptor Gutzon Borglum looking over a booklet on the Mt. Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Vast Mt. Rushmore Project Carried On by Borglum's Son

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. RUSHMORE, S. D.—Borglum the Younger is carrying on his father's vast sculpturing task on the mountain face here.

For 14 years Gutzon Borglum labored to wrest from the high granite face of Mount Rushmore the faces of four famous Americans—which are now known the world over. To carve a mountain is no easy matter. It takes courage and persistence. And then, if the job is to be a good one, it requires the added genius of an artist who could have made the Sphinx of Egypt, and then had the mental stature to wear it on his watch chain.

That was Gutzon Borglum, the man who conceived and carried out the titanic carvings in the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota, whose purpose, the sculptor said, "was to memorialize the great truth that man has a right to be free, and to be happy," and to be a ringing challenge to the forces of intollerance and slavery abroad in the world.

Borglum the Younger is the sculptor's son, Lincoln. Comparatively little has been said of this young man who was his father's assistant for several years and active in the work of carving the memorial since the start. Lincoln Borglum is an engineer and designer. The task of translating the model of the four famous faces, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, to the mountain has been in his competent hands.

There was a close comradeship between father and son. What seemed insurmountable problems, both physically and financially, found the elder man the fighter, fearless, outspoken and adroit.

In Lincoln Borglum, who has devoted most of his youth to assisting in the sculptoring of this great memorial, there is less of the fire and the flair for the dramatic, and more of the quiet, persistent skill. This has also had its part in the carving of the mountain which year by year, continues to attract more and more peace loving people.

Those who know are sure the son will be able to finish the work. Gutzon Borglum left the drawings and the models. It may be several years before the gigantic task is completely finished and the great Hall of Records, which has been started up on the mountain and behind the carvings, has been hollowed out of the solid granite. But it will be completed under expert and understanding direction.

U. S. Studies Bomb Shelters

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The War Department disclosed specifications today for four family-type bomb shelters which will be recommended to civilian engineers for construction in the United States if the necessity arises.

The shelters, ranging in estimated cost from $230 to $750, are now undergoing tests "to determine the degree of protection afforded."

They were described in a bulletin, "Civilian Defense—Protective Construction," to be distributed by the Department to municipal governments and civilian engineers. The publication also discusses bomb protection measures for public utilities, factories and buildings generally.

The War Department, in a foreword, emphasized that issuance of the bulletin in no sense should be construed "as a signal to start work immediately on any of the protective structures described."

Careful Study Urged

Nevertheless, it is deemed essential that responsible civil officials and civilian engineers should give thought to methods, plans and especially procedures that can be followed in their respective localities should such protective measures be necessary in the future.

The data in the publication was obtained from British and other European sources. Among its conclusions:

Steel-framed and reinforced concrete buildings are much less susceptible to bomb damage than those of masonry where the walls support the weight of the floors.

Most subways in this country are too shallow to serve as air raid shelters and would afford insufficient protection against a direct hit.

Use of Sandbags

Sandbags are recommended as a means of protection but they deteriorate quickly in rain or snow and should be regarded as temporary shelters.

In building new factories, no glass skylights should be used.

Entrances to shelters should be numerous and no matter how small a shelter is, it should have at least two means of egress "since one may be barred by debris."

In large buildings, several small shelters are preferable to a single large one.

The small family-type shelters described would accommodate six persons each. They provide no ventilating apparatus but are so designed that they are safe for occupancy for at least one hour.

All four are gas-tight and may be built above ground, partly buried, or many feet underground.

The cheapest shelter, costing about $230, would be built of corrugated iron and plywood. The next, a $250 model, is described as well designed for mass production and would be entirely of corrugated iron plates.

500,000 Volunteers To Watch for Planes

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 22

The War Department said that applications should be made to state defense councils by persons desiring to serve in the proposed civilian organization to watch for enemy planes in war time.

A force of about 500,000 to 600,000 volunteer air observers will be organized.

U. S.-Ireland Air Service to Resume

DUBLIN, April 22 (AP)—The American Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation are making joint preparations at Foynes, sea and land plane base, for a resumption of trans-Atlantic service between Ireland and America the first week in June.

[During the winter months the only passenger air route from the United States to Europe has been via the Pan American Clippers which have Lisbon as their terminal, but American-made bombers have been flown across the North Atlantic for the British military.

A previous announcement in London said summer operations across the North Atlantic would be "irregular"—as during 1940—and that the big air boats would carry occasional passengers but principally mail.]

New York Times Signs With Guild

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Signing its first contract with the American Newspaper Guild, the New York Times approved yesterday an agreement to increase the wages of 347 commercial department employees by $82,000 annually.

The contract, covering 617 employees, does not provide for a guild shop.

Wage increases, under a plan for automatic raises, will eventually reach $104,000 annually. Other provisions include the five-day 40-hour week, payment upon discharge of two weeks' pay for every year of service, job guarantees for employees drafted and payment to any dependents of draftees of half the difference between the Times salary and a conscript's wage up to $100 a month.

Seversky Tells 'Why Lindbergh Is Wrong'

NEW YORK, April 22—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's views on the strategy of the war and America's defensive position were sharply challenged today by Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, one of the world's outstanding aviation pioneers and an authority on the tactics of aerial warfare. In an article in the May issue of The American Mercury, under the title "Why Lindbergh Is Wrong," Major Seversky seeks to prove:

1. That Great Britain, if given full American aid, has an overwhelming chance to win the war.
2. That in aiding Britain the United States is at the same time strengthening its own war-making capacity.
3. That under the new conditions created by Air Power this country is vulnerable to attack by a victorious Germany.

In all three respects the writer thus reaches conclusions squarely opposed to Colonel Lindbergh's judgments as expressed in his writing, radio speeches and Congressional testimony. Throughout the article Major Seversky implies that Colonel Lindbergh, never having designed or fought in combat planes and never having specialized in tactics and strategy, has been beyond his depth in discussing some of the issues involved.

Was Closest to Mitchell

Major Seversky, who worked close to Gen. "Billy" Mitchell and has long been a tireless advocate of genuine American Air Power, limits his answer to the Colonel to technical and tactical aspects and steers clear of the political questions raised by the controversy.

Answering Colonel Lindbergh's recent Collier's "Letter to Americans" in which he asserted an attack upon the United States by a foreign power was "out of the question," Major de Seversky says:

"I contend that those who deny the practical possibility of an eventual air attack on America are lulling the American people into a false sense of safety as dangerous as the 'Maginot Line mentality' that cost France its independence.

"Colonel Lindbergh, so well aware of what wishful thinking in such matters has done to European nations, should be the last one to join in the lullaby."

With the continual extension of bombers' flying range, the American continent would be as vulnerable to attack, Major de Seversky believes, as the British Isles.

Different in Five Years

Craft with a 25,000-mile range seem "wholly realistic" in five years at the most, he says.

"That will mean," he continues "that no nation and no part of any nation will be immune from direct attack from any part of the world. And long before that, the Atlantic, then the Pacific, will fall under the domination of one air power or another, in total disregard of respective naval strengths. There will be no genuine 'defense' against it except in the air. Oceans will be just so many Skagerraks."

Major de Seversky, who commanded the Russian imperial pursuits in the Baltic Sea in the World War, says that he feels that Britain, if given full material backing of this country, "has only a minor chance of not winning."

He contends also that by building for Britain the United States is fortifying itself by developing an industrial foundation to meet its eventual air needs.

Sees Anglo-American Supremacy

Major de Seversky points out that, like Colonel Lindbergh, he made a close-up investigation of European air power just before the outbreak of the war, and he asserts that the British Empire, plus the United States, adds "up to an aviation potential decisively outweighing Germany's."

"In that tug-of-war of production," he writes, "equality in air power for the Anglo-American bloc is already within sight, and rapid establishment of supremacy seems in the cards."

Major de Seversky considers the European conflict to be developing primarily into an air war "with victory ultimately on the side of the superior air power."

Direct attacks on Germany's vital centers, he suggests, would be undertaken from far-flung centers—"not alone from Africa and perhaps the Near East but inevitably, in time, from Canada and even India. To cope with this, Hitler would have to dominate the skies over virtually the entire globe."

"Despite the immediate advantage for Germany, the rapid reversal of the balance is entirely possible," he writes. "Only when some approach to equality is attained can there be any point in even talking about negotiated peace."

France Held Facing Famine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Unoccupied France needs 172 shiploads of American foodstuffs this summer if it is to avoid famine, according to Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to the United States.

M. Henry-Haye accompanied his plea for more food with the assurance that its distribution under American auspices would prevent it from falling into German hands in an address before 250 members of the French Institute here yesterday. He thanked the United States for the two vessels now enroute to France loaded with wheat and milk products, but declared they would feed Unoccupied France for only four and a half days.

The present French bread ration is 250 grams a day, M. Henry-Haye revealed, or about two slices, and not enough he said, for a population also without fats and meats in sufficient quantities. To remedy the deficit, he estimated, France would need 490,000 tons of food, or about 172 vessels.

M. Henry-Haye scorned recent reports that 53 vessels had been requisitioned by the Reich, and branded as false the report that France had co-operated with Germany in transporting troops to North Africa for the Nazi drive on Suez. He said many French vessels were in French harbors when France fell, and that the 53 vessels referred to recently were among those in harbor which fell into Nazi hands.

Norwegians Fined

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, April 22 (AP)—The Norwegian towns of Stavanger and Haugesund and the Rogaland district of Norway were sentenced yesterday by the German-occupying forces to pay a fine of 500,000 kronor because of sabotage to telephone wires belonging to the Nazi war force.

The inhabitants also were ordered to stand guard over German military works.

[The Norwegian krone is not quoted in foreign exchange but was worth about 22 cents before the invasion.]

Prison Sentence In Machine Gun Case

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Edward Hopper, longshoreman, was sentenced to 1½ to 2½ years in prison on his conviction of stealing 10 sub-machine guns last Feb. 20 from a pier on the North River.

The machine guns were part of a large consignment for shipment to England, and were the property of the British Government. All the guns were recovered.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 22, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Europe's Women Expect America To Guard Women's Rights, Says Betty Gram Swing

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The women of the Western Hemisphere will live to see their rights swept away unless they unite and stand foursquare against all encroachments on those rights This is the substance of a warning given to American women by Betty Gram Swing six years ago. And she knew. A celebrated feminist, wife of Raymond Gram Swing, then a writer of international fame, and now one of our foremost radio commentators, Betty Gram Swing had just returned from more than a decade in Europe. As participator in feminine activities in England, France, Germany, Italy, and at Geneva, she had helped women to gain some measure of political, social, and economic rights, and she had seen those rights vanish before the reactionary surge of totalitarian government.

"We American women must combine to protect the advance we have already made," was her challenge at that time. "Germany and Italy are lost to our fight. England and France are asleep—utterly indifferent. The League of Nations is adamant on women's rights. Our hope lies in the women of those countries where real democracy still lives, the countries of this Western Hemisphere. The disillusioned women of Europe pin their faith on the women of the Americas to save them from the degradation of a return to their position in the Dark Ages. We must not fail them."

Women's Position Threatened

Today the women of continental Europe are in the Dark Ages, deprived of all rights and privileges, servants of a state that requires only that they produce more children for future wars and more weapons for the conflict now waging. The women of England are fighting for their nation's survival as a free people. The remnant of the League of Nations has sought refuge in the United States, in the only world power not represented at Geneva.

Have the women in America heeded this warning given in November, 1934? Are they holding aloft the banner of freedom for the less fortunate women of the world? What would Betty Gram Swing say to these questions? And what would she say to American women today, I wondered. Eager to find out, I called her at her New York apartment for an appointment.

"I should love nothing better than to be interviewed for the only important paper ever founded by a woman," she answered at once. "You won't think me inhospitable if I do not suggest your coming here, will you?" she went on. "This must not be a Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing pouring tea kind of a story. Let us meet for lunch and talk this out."

Sees Women Awakening

According to Mrs. Swing, American women are awakening to their responsibilities. She sees this in decreased resistance to liberal ideas. In common with other feminist leaders, she asserts that women's reluctance to take full responsibility in work and government has presented a greater barrier to complete freedom than any barrier erected by men. In time of national crisis, she observed, women come out from the shelter of tradition and retreat, to claim their full right as citizens of a democracy. They emerged during the last election in unprecedented numbers, for instance. They are training against aggression and attack in all parts of the country. Mrs. Swing concedes that training for physical defense is imperative, both as a preparedness measure and as an outlet for the desire to serve. She thinks, however, that too much emphasis is put on material resistance, and too little on the spiritual preparation that is our ultimate defense.

"Women are coming to this realization," she declared. "I find evidence of this fact in the thousands of letters that come to my husband from women in every part of the United States—a commentator in the family is immensely useful to a feminist. It is thrilling to read such intelligent moving comments from women of all classes. Many ask what they can do. Others say, 'This cannot happen again. What shall we do to rebuild the world and to stop wars forever?'"

Sets an Example

Betty Gram Swing is very definite about what we, the women of America, can do to help other women, our own country, and the world at large. Moreover, she sets an example in her own activities and affiliations. She is a member of the National Woman's Party. She is on the executive committees of the Chinese Aid Council and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and of Union Now. She was active in the Children's Crusade for Children, and she steered through the Mercy Ship for Children bill that enables British children to be evacuated to this country. Her thinking has long since progressed beyond mere impassioned championship of women as an underprivileged class to a feminism that includes men as well as women. She holds that women must have a part with men in world affairs on a basis of complete equality. She believes that in no other way can we achieve real progress, true democracy, or lasting peace.

"Our immediate job is to get that equality," Mrs. Swing said. "We are the fortunate women of this world—the only women with even a measure of freedom. We vote; we spend, I am told, more than three-fourths of the nation's income, and we own nearly 50 per cent of the country's wealth. But before the law we are still an underprivileged class. There are on the statute books of the 48 States more than 1,000 laws that discriminate against women on the basis of sex only. True, many of these laws are obsolete, but any one of them may be invoked at any time.

"We are citizens of the United States living under a democracy," she continued with some vehemence, "and it is a matter of grave concern when the law of our country applies one way to women and another to men. There must be an end to this inequality before we are in a position to help the women of other countries. We must employ our political power to get our full rights. We must see that the Congress passes the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Betty Gram Swing thinks that men have gone as far as they can go without women, that as long as they have control of world affairs, we shall continue to have the cycle of booms, depressions, and wars. She makes no claim that women alone could have made a better job of ruling the earth than men have. She holds that we must have the balance of true cooperative effort if humanity is to eliminate force as a ruling factor and substitute a wise humane control.

"We have never tried a world in which women and men work together for the common good," she said. "Yet such a partnership works in the family. We can enlarge and extend the family pattern. In fact, we must—if we are to survive," she declared.

The Swings have proved their theory of unity, democracy, and individual freedom in their own family. They have three children, Peter, Sally, and John. Each has for a middle name the mother's maiden name, Gram—the name that Raymond Edwards Swing accepted when his wife added the Swing to hers.

The older Swings spend the days from Monday through Friday in an apartment in midtown New York. After the Friday broadcast they adjourn to the old New England farmhouse near Westport, Connecticut, which is their home.

A Gay Household

"We call the place Coneyhurst," Betty Gram Swing wrote in a note asking me to come out to see the house and meet the family. "The word means Rabbit Forest. There is no forest and there are not many rabbits, but we named our old salt-box house after the lovely big stone Elizabethan house we had in England. This one is so different that we have to laugh at it. That is why we like it."

The Swings laugh in their house as well as at it. Behind Raymond Gram Swing's calm and compassionate delivery there lurks a fine humor that only on rare occasions goes out on the air. Mrs. Swing's deep concern about a disturbed and disrupted world is expressed in dynamic and effectual action, balanced by an irrepressible gayety.

Music is the avocation of the older Swings; with both, it could be a profession. Every member of the household plays some musical instrument, and they all sing. This includes the young English boy who is a house guest for "the duration." Everybody reads and talks freely and fluently. The juniors in the family are as keenly interested in their parents' careers as Raymond and Betty Gram Swing are in the education and interests of their children. And to the young Swings the mother's career is equally as important as the father's.

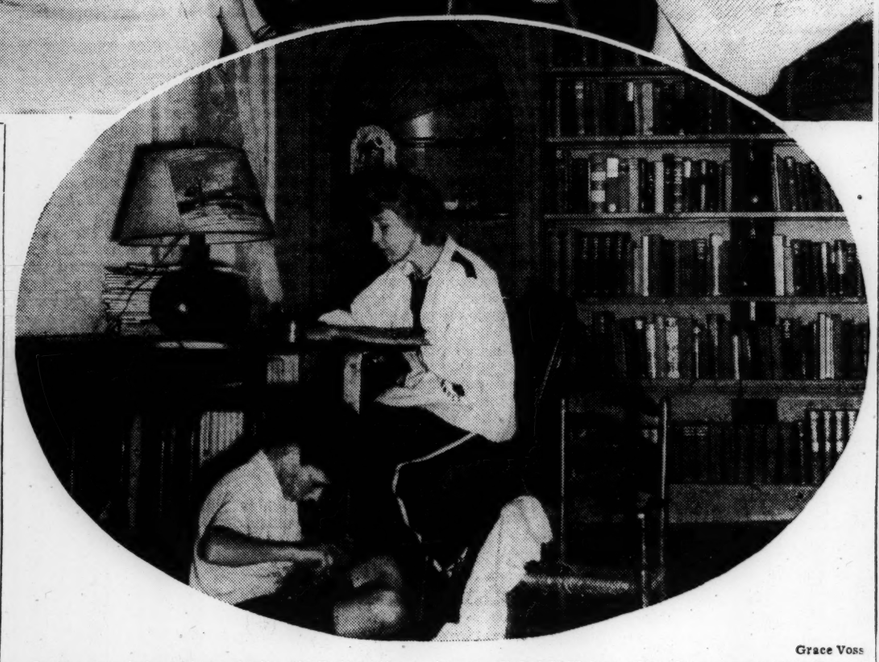
There was no talk of war and world politics the day I went to Coneyhurst. There was a long cross-country walk through the crisp winter air. There was tea beside the fire in the charming old house that the Swings find so amusing. There were gaiety and friendliness and diverting talk.

Must Help Make the Peace

Only as my train time drew near did we revert to the problems that seemed so remote from that quiet, book-lined room. Then Betty Gram Swing turned to a subject that is close to her heart. "Women must not repeat the advance and retreat they made in the last war," she said, "They came forward then and did all kinds of jobs. They proved that their capability equalled that of men—that fact was acknowledged. But when the emergency was ended, women withdrew from participation in national and world affairs and left the peacemaking to men. Men never have known how to make peace, so that must not happen again," she declared earnestly.

"Whatever comes out of this holocaust, it is certain that responsibility for the new order rests squarely on the democracies, and that we English-speaking people must be the leaders. In my opinion Union Now is the most practical agency in existence through which to work for that goal."

"The United States," she went on, "must be represented in any kind of League of Nations, or in whatever substitute for it may be established. The League was the first attempt to organize world peace in the history of mankind. Eventually, perhaps partly due to repudiation by the United States, the other great nations attempted to make of it an instrument of security for themselves. Then it began to crumble. Therefore, I hold that the American people, in repudiating the League, are partly responsible for its failure. I believe women would not have allowed it had they had the vote. We have the vote now, and we must see to it that that mistake is not made the second time. In this way we can keep faith with the millions of women who look to us for help and leadership."



Grace Voss

Inset—An informal portrait of Betty Gram Swing, celebrated feminist and wife of Raymond Gram Swing, noted radio commentator. Center—The Gram Swing family have many good times together at Coneyhurst, their pre-Revolutionary house near Westport, Conn. Here they all are—left to right: John Temple Gram Swing, Peter Gram Swing, Betty Gram Swing, Raymond Gram Swing, their guest from England for the duration of the war, Gabriel Holmes Newfield, and Sally Gram Swing. Below—Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing with her son John Temple, aged eleven, in the living room of their salt-box house on a hill in Connecticut. The old furniture shown in the picture includes a Queen Anne corner cupboard, a 350-year-old gateleg table, and a child's ladder-back chair. Mrs. Swing collected this furniture while in England.

Pointers On Buying Sheets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just think how many sheets there are on beds all over the world! It's staggering. It really gives you some idea of the importance of sheets in the world—something you've probably never contemplated before. And of course they have to be made—woven, bleached, measured and finished When you think of the old hope chests and how many dozen sheets folded away tenderly in them were embroidered and scented with lavender or some other favorite perfume, it gives another view of this homely household article.

You can furnish your bed economically, reasonably, or luxuriously. The heavy-weight muslin sheet is the most economical in the long run, because it wears practically forever. However, you may not have to economize always, and when your income shows an upward curve, many women forsake the heavy muslin sheet and stock up on percales. Percale sheets, with their fine soft texture, are a little more expensive and will not stand up under the laundering as do the heavy-weight muslins. But consider this. The percale sheets do not weigh as much as the heavy muslins, and if your laundry is done by the pound, you can count a real saving. The enchantment of color, too, is found in percale sheets—azure, candlelight yellow, and airway blue. If you think of looking your best in bed, these colored sheets, when you have found your own choice color, add their touch.

If you are proud of your linen closet and its perfect order, you will ask for sheets which have size tabs extending from the hem. This saves time and sorting when you have varying sizes of beds in the house.

It's sometimes helpful to know what other women look for in buying sheets. A recent survey discovers that the women of America seek—and find—six requirements in their sheets: long wearing qualities, a pleasant feel, whiteness (in a white sheet), washability, the correct size, and a reasonable price.

Streamline Your Meals to Help Budget

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the face of the world crisis many of us are anxious to simplify our daily living. This does not mean lowering our standards of living, but simply streamlining them so there will be no waste of money or energy.

Although the kitchen may seem a long way from the war front, we homemakers of America can do a great deal to make our families' daily life more simple. We can plan our menus more sensibly, stripping them of fripperies. We can buy economically without depriving ourselves of an adequate amount of food for family needs. We can plan our meals to fit the family instead of making endless variations in each menu in order to cater to individual whims. Naturally we can't expect everyone to like all foods, but we can hit a happy medium.

Suppose a family consists of two adults and two small children. Here are a few suggestions for planning simple meals for the entire family.

Select Foods in Season

Let's start at the market. Under modern merchandising conditions there is a tremendous variety of foodstuffs for our selection. Start by selecting foods which are in season and, therefore, not only more economical but at the height of their goodness. Spring lamb and eggs during the spring season are good examples. It is also possible to effect savings on meats, vegetables, and fruits bought in season.

We can make use of meat substitutes which are cheaper than meat, using fish in regions where it costs less than meat. We can eliminate articles which rising prices have put in the luxury class. Often a less expensive food will meet the same need.

Never once during the marketing trip should we forget our family's tastes. We can save money by buying for those tastes. Buying a vegetable because it is cheap when we know it won't be eaten is really an extravagance. It is poor economy to save money on a "bargain" food and then throw away more than you have saved. Sometimes, therefore, it is actually cheaper to pay a little more and to have every bit of the food eaten.

Now we come to the more difficult stage—menu planning. Suppose the children we have to include in our menu plans are five and two and one-half years of age.

Wherever possible it is wise to plan dishes which all members of the family can and will eat. We don't mean to carry it to such extremes that the adults never enjoy dishes which are not suitable for children. However, if dishes are planned for the family as a whole, less work is involved. It is wise to carry out this plan as far as possible. The following dinner menus, which have been kept very simple for purposes of illustration, show how foods can be adapted for the family without causing mother a lot of fuss and bother.

I

ADULTS AND CHILDREN
Tomato Juice
Roast Chicken Mashed Potatoes
Diced Carrots Celery Sticks
Jello Whip or Ice Cream

II

ADULTS
Broiled Fish Baked Potato
Cooked Green Vegetable
Raw Carrot Sticks
Stewed Fruit and Cookies
CHILDREN
Break fish into small pieces for youngest child. Chop vegetable if child requires this.

III

ADULTS
Broiled Lamb Chops (Shoulder)
Parsleyed Potatoes
Cooked Vegetable
Chilled Canned Tomatoes
Caramel Custard
CHILDREN
Cut meat small. Mash potatoes at table. Chop cooked vegetable if necessary.

IV

ADULTS
Baked Macaroni and Cheese
Stewed Tomatoes Lettuce Salad
Fresh Fruit
CHILDREN
Omit cheese from portion of macaroni for youngest child, or use cottage cheese. Serve lettuce without dressing.

V

ADULTS AND CHILDREN
Vegetable Plate with Poached Egg
Raisin Muffins
Apricot Whip

These menus are just suggestions for dinners. The same principle can be applied to every meal of the day. At breakfast—a cereal, fruit juice (canned or fresh), or fruit (fresh, canned or dried), toast, and a beverage will do for the entire family. Eggs may be added if desired, poached or boiled for the children, and the adults may have bacon, ham, or sausages with their eggs. If, for instance, pancakes are on the adult menu, eggs for the children are easily prepared.

At luncheon—a cream soup, vegetable soup, or meat broth with rice or barley, bread and butter and a raw fruit is a good basic menu. Fruits contain an abundant supply of natural sugar and make a grand dessert for all members of the family.

For dinner—the main dish and vegetables, with slight alterations, can be adapted to the family. The youngest child may need to have food chopped, though by this age most children no longer require this. Dicing is easy and quick. The five-year-old child should be eating most things except highly seasoned or very sweet or fat foods.

It may be wise to underseason most dishes. Salt and pepper can be added at the table for adults who like more spicy food. Make the most of broiled meats, creamed dishes, simple puddings, custards, fresh, and stewed fruits, vegetables and eggs.

Perhaps you think this looks easier on paper than it is in practice. You have to adjust these menus not only to the needs of the family but to their tastes. Included below are lists of foods which the whole family can use.

MEATS: broiled liver, broiled bacon, creamed chipped beef, chopped beef, broiled or in loaves, lamb chops, roast lamb (diced and creamed for very young children), broiled, boiled, baked fish, roast, boiled or broiled chicken, beef stew (cut meat finely), lamb loaf.

MEAT SUBSTITUTES: salmon loaf, creamed salmon, vegetable souffles, macaroni dishes, spaghetti dishes, creamed tuna fish, tuna fish loaf, noodle and tuna fish casserole, eggs a la goldenrod, baked eggs, creamed eggs, vegetable loaf, vegetable hash, vegetable plates, cottage cheese.

VEGETABLES: all cooked vegetables, raw tomatoes, carrots, lettuce.

DESSERTS: fruit, raw, fresh or canned, stewed or baked, blanc mange, custards, gelatin desserts, ice cream, simple cakes, simple cookies, graham cracker desserts, rice pudding, banana bread, fruit muffins.

The Wrens Went High-Hat!

In a Search for Artistic Modern Homes

By Grace V. Sharritt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A society note in Bird-Land this spring might read, "The newly arrived Mr and Mrs. Charlie Wren from the Deep South have leased a Brown-Felt-Derby cottage on a Bloomfield Hills estate for the summer. Their cousins, Bob and Jane Wren, of the younger married set, have signed up for a Straw Sailor in the Dowling orchard. And Cissy Wren, recently of Bermuda, claims that after her wedding in May she will start housekeeping in a Pink-Pork-Pie now being remodeled on Lone Pine Road. For the fashionable members of the House Wren families have decidedly turned tails down on any common bird homes of wood or bark origin, and are most emphatically going High-Hat in the matter of summer dwellings this season; renting anything from Opera Silks to Red Gingham Sunbonnets. The demands in homes are for almost anything in fact, just so long as they are the modern mode of the moment—in short, headgear.

Well might the scandalized human world ask, "Why? What? How?"

It seems that last spring, just for fun, a few garden-club women—tired of the drab monotony of green and brown store wren-houses—experimented with something "different." And with amazing and amusing success! Instead of the tried and true wooden bird-homes, with slant roofs and doorways just big enough for a junior-size brown-feathered wren, these clever women turned whimsical and tacked up rummage-sale hats among the trees and bushes of their gardens. One woman dug down into a barrel of clothing (aftermath of spring housecleaning) and unearthed an old top hat of Father's. This she tacked on a limb of flowering dogwood. Another arranged a gray Knox velour under the eaves of the terrace. A third humorously tacked a wide-brimmed leghorn, including red silk rose and peacock blue ribbons, in a budding poplar tree.

Result? The wrens from far and wide fought and shrieked in bird-language for these lusciously flimsy dwellings. They inspected, but turned up their arrogant beaks at the dependable, weather-proof domiciles staidly swinging from boughs and high fences in the neighboring countryside. And they successfully brought off delicately reared broods of snobbishly born fledglings during the summer days

Here's how you can do the same if you'd like to add a little nonsense to your garden this season. Attach an old hat, the older the better and either a man's or a girl's, to a board which covers the hole part of the crown. Then cut a piece out of the top of the crown and hang the intriguing love nest on a limb of a tree, or on any good nesting site, preferably sheltered from rain. Presto, a Ritz Apartment for a snooty wren.

Wrens are a happy-go-lucky lot. They really do seem to thrive on the strange behaviorisms of the human family. Once in awhile they get up enough ambition to build a home of hair and feathers of their own, but usually they fancy a bizarre nesting place. Give them something unique!

Then, if you could interpret wren dialogue, this is what you might hear outside your bedroom window, as Jenny warbles to her friends over their breakfasts of grub-steak and insect cereal: "My dears, I'd never go back to a Victorian wooden cottage after this adorable Yellow Straw Chapeau. I'll admit the roof leaks a teeny-weeny bit, but, Girls, it's simply heavenly to perch on the rim with Charlie in the evenings after the babies are asleep and look at the stars. It's romance, Girls! And you know yourselves, that romance is what keeps this pesky old world going as crazily as it has for the last two thousand centuries!" 'Tis true.

Nonsense? Romance? What have you? No matter. Try a high hat on Jenny Wren this spring and see what happens!

Rock Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marigold,
black mold,
dwarf Phlox;
mossy turf
like surf
on gray rocks.
Dogtooth violet,
Mignonette;
rosy foam
of Coxcomb.
A stony ledge
with purple edge
of Iris,—
her green chysalis
bidding for place,
with slender grace.
Soft hues
that fuse
Into a garden's seamless
loveliness,—
the ivy's path
an aftermath,
stealing with velvet tread
across this rocky bed.

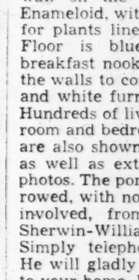
Olive Carleton-Munro

Dry-Cleaning Hints For the Men

Homespun is a cotton material that absolutely demands the best dry-cleaning treatment. Without this an originally white jacket is liable to reappear a dingy, unattractive gray. Homespun accessories should almost always be wet-cleaned. This does not mean washed. Those unfortunates who have attempted sending them to laundries have been badly shocked at the way they shrunk. Wet-cleaning is entirely a hand process, calling for careful sponging with special water and soap solutions. Every good workman, incidentally, measures such shrinkables both before and after treatment to be sure that they are returned matching their original measurements.

Shetland, of course, is a soft, nappy fabric somewhat like camel's hair and it requires similar handling. Only a reputable, skilled dry-cleaner can give it this. The reason is that special precautions must be observed when pressing the material because hasty work will tend to flatten the nap, giving it a cheap appearance and transforming its soft textile to a harsh one. The same kind of treatment leaves a shiny surface, which is always objectionable and untidy looking. Another thing, hurried spotting of shetland—a highly skilled job, really—will change the lie of the nap locally, thus plainly calling attention to itself.

MONARCH VEGETABLES
"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"



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*Minnesota for corn and peas. Northern Michigan for carrots, beets and beans. Indiana for tomatoes.

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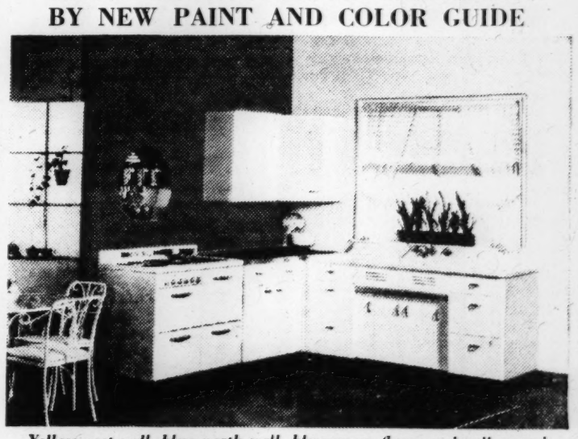
HOME "COLOR-STYLING" FEATURED BY NEW PAINT AND COLOR GUIDE



Yellow east wall, blue north wall, blue-green floor, and yellow and red breakfast nook make a perfect example of modern color-styling.

"Color-Styling" with paint can often work miracles in a formerly drab home, yet is really a simple and relatively inexpensive operation. And now it has been made simpler than ever by a huge portfolio of color photos which shows hundreds of beautifully decorated rooms of all types—in their actual colors.

Called The Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, this portfolio illustrates color-styling rules with huge color photos of rooms styled by America's leading decorators. The illustration reproduced above in black and white is a typical kitchen made distinctive and appealing by the use of color. The wall facing the camera is a cheery yellow Sherwin-Williams Enameloid, while the wall on the left is deep blue Enameloid, with a circular cutout for plants lined with a gay red. Floor is blue-green, and the breakfast nook repeats the red on the walls to contrast with yellow and white furniture.

Hundreds of living-room, dining-room and bedroom color schemes are also shown in the collection, as well as exterior color-styling photos. The portfolio may be borrowed, with no cost or obligation involved, from any authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealer. Simply telephone your nearest. He will gladly deliver the Guide to your home. If you prefer, visit his store and he will show you this remarkable portfolio. Or write the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

U. S. Draws Legal Net Closer In West for Deporting Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Little by little the Federal Government is building up its case here to prove that Harry Bridges was and may still be a Communist and should be deported as an undesirable alien.

As the second week of hearings came to a close in the alien's second deportation trial in two years, seven alleged links between Mr. Bridges and the Communist Party had been placed in the record, a record which also contains the program of civil war, labor violence, deception, and intrigue attributed to the Communist Party in the United States by former members and officials of the Party.

The links, inserted in the record without much difficulty or objection from defense counsel, do the following:

1. Place Mr. Bridges at a Communst Party convention at Fresno, Calif., a convention only Communists could attend. Testimony claims he addressed a section of the convention.

2. Places Mr. Bridges at a "top fraction meeting" of the Communist Party in a Communist's apartment in Los Angeles.

3. Cites Mr. Bridges' "close work with the (Communist) Party" was such that a Communist as "doorkeeper" at a secret Communist meeting "would have unhesitatingly let him in."

4. Places Mr. Bridges at meeting at Communists in Portland, Ore., at which a Communist woman member objected that he should not be seen with Communists, because as another Communist said he is "too hot."

5. Places Mr. Bridges in a Seattle, Wash., hotel as a delegate to a Communist meeting, during which time a Communist is supposed to have identified him as belonging to a "Commie outfit," explaining that Commie "means Communists. Didn't you know Harry Bridges was a Communist?"

6. Describes Mr. Bridges as a Communist "hero" and a "sacred cow" to Communist newspaper editors and reporters. A former Communist Party member and editor of various "Red" publications, including the Daily Worker, explained that the "sacred cow" expression meant Mr. Bridges was to get "favorable" treatment in the publications.

7. Cites habit of Communists calling Mr. Bridges "Comrade," the ex-Communist witness saying he had heard Communists call Mr. Bridges by this term hundreds of times and that "everyone in the Communist Party considered him a Communist."

Most significant testimony in the hearing so far linking Mr. Bridges to the Communist Party is that placing him at a closed Party convention in Fresno in 1934 following the general strike in San Francisco. It was given by Sam Diner, ex-Communist, and former business agent of the local union of International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Policy of Government counsel at the hearing is to surround Mr. Bridges with a methodically accumulated, photostated, sworn mass of evidence, printed and oral, engulfing him in the Communist Party. Patiently the chief counsel, Albert Del Guercio, brings out evidence from the secret files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shows it to defense counsel, obtains identification by a witness, and enters it as evidence. The Government intends to be thorough and exhaustive, it is clear, and it is not permitting the slightest shred of evidence to go unexamined.

To date the defense counsel has been handicapped, so the attorneys say, by not having access to a list of Government witnesses. Defense claims it cannot be prepared if it doesn't know what is coming. This claim was overruled, however, by the presiding inspector, Judge Charles B. Sears, who said that some of the testimony so obviously concerned Mr. Bridges, defense must be prepared. This proved true in that defense was able to push some of its cross-examination with obvious knowledge of the events surrounding some of the testimony.

However, Judge Sears is continuing his policy of hearing everything that comes along as evidence. He has assured defense that cross-examination of some witnesses may be deferred and that no cross-examination should be considered ultimately closed. The witnesses "will be around," he said. "You can call them back."

In skirmishes of attorneys before the Judge, neither side seems to win much ground. Objections of Government counsel are usually overruled, and defense counsel has been chided several times. If a witness's testimony is not clear, Judge Sears asks him to clarify it. He occasionally instructs a witness to go only so far and not tell what he isn't asked to tell. This attitude of the Judge serves to keep the hearing on a high plane.

Bridges Named Red

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP) —The thirteenth Government witness at Harry Bridges' deportation hearing was the first to testify specifically that the Australian-born labor leader was a member of the Communist Party.

Nat Honig, Seattle newspaperman, was recalled to the stand for cross-examination after testifying that Mr. Bridges was a member of the Party during the West Coast waterfront strike of 1936-37 and had attended 16 meetings during and after that turbulent tieup.

Previous witnesses had told of Mr. Bridges attending meetings which only Communists could have entered and of the defendant's close associations with known Communist leaders, but none had said directly that Mr. Bridges was a Party member.

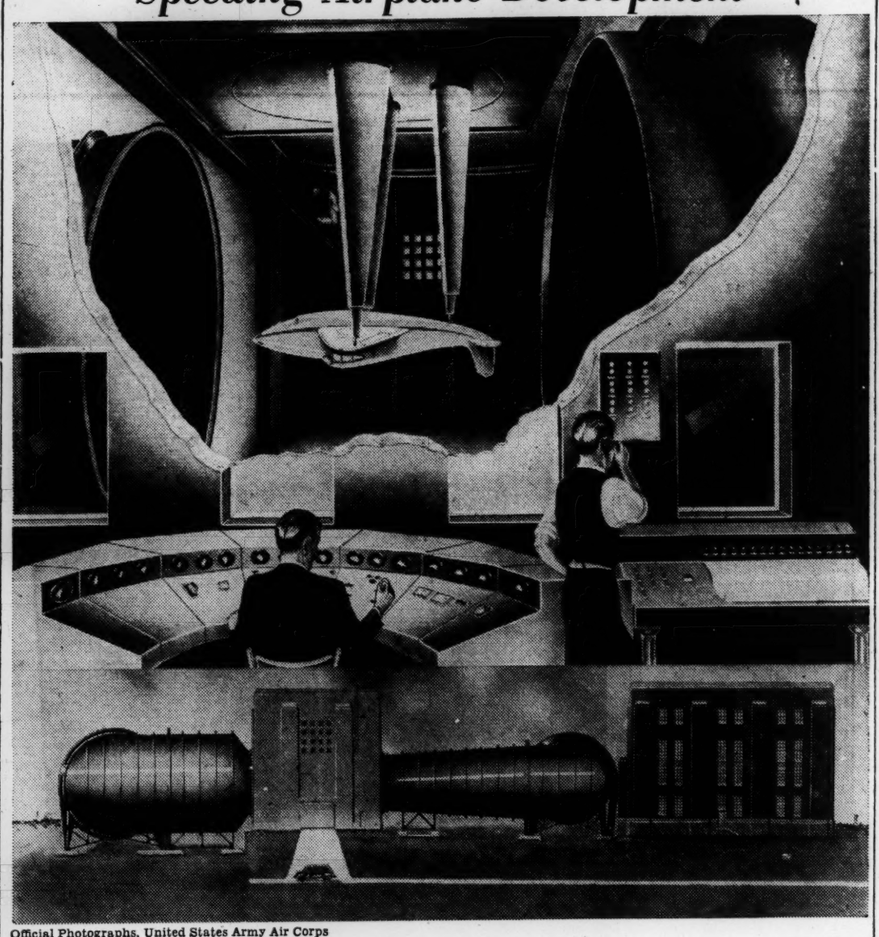
Mr. Honig, who identified himself as having been a Communist from 1927 to 1939, also testified that he had attended meetings in Moscow of the Red International of Labor Unions. In reply to a question he said Bridges' reputation among leading officials of the R. I. L. U. "was that of being a leading member of the Communist Party in maritime unions."

Warner Studio Draftees To Get Their Jobs Back

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 22 (AP)—Warner Brothers studio announced yesterday that employees with a year's service, earning $100 a week or less, will receive six weeks' pay and a guarantee of re-employment when they are inducted into military service.

The studio will assume payment of group life insurance premiums.

Speeding Airplane Development



Official Photographs, United States Army Air Corps

New Research "Tool" for U. S. Air Corps

Top photo shows the control room of the new wind tunnel at the experimental laboratories of the United States Army Air Corps at Dayton, Ohio. The operator, seated at his semi-circular bank of controls, will be able to turn the model (shown suspended upside down) in any desired position for experiment. Models up to 15-foot span or sections of actual planes, as fuselages, wing sections or wing-nacelle combinations, will be able to be tested. Lower photo shows side elevation with automobile beside control house for comparison. Power house is at right. If suddenly thrown on without notifying power company, the mighty motor which creates the 400-mile draft would darken the city of Dayton.

'Dixie' Area Active in Training Air Pilots

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

It's definitely a "southern accent" when one mentions the rapidly developing United States air force. In the southeastern section of the United States, "Dixie" in the popular mind, the Air Corps is buckling to its task of turning out its goal of 30,000 pilots with such vigor that the area is being called "The Empire of the Air."

The average citizen is apt to think of Randolph Field, near San Antonio, Texas, or its associated Kelly Field, when the subject of air training is mentioned. But down at the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, now claimed to be the largest in the world, at Maxwell Fieid, Montgomery, Ala., Flying Cadets are being taken in every five weeks in gulps of 2,400 and are being changed from shaky-winged fledglings to dependable Army pilots.

It is all done in a smooth-working system of decentralization involving eight Air Corps bases and 10 civilian primary air schools under contract to the Air Corps. The stations are strategically scattered throughout the Deep South, north to the Carolina Smokies, south to the tip of Florida, east over Georgia, west to the Mississippi River, and down into Louisiana where the blue herons in the swamps are often startled by the explosive "goose eggs" of the practicing bombardier squadrons.

Growing Fast

Even now there are 1,866 Flying Cadets, 15,042 enlisted men and a proportionate number of officers at these posts. But here is how it is growing. In about 45 days—June 30—it is estimated that the number will increase to 1,350 officers, 5,653 Flying Cadets and 18,685 enlisted men. These figures are expected to show proportionate increases each month as the Air Corps pushes its program toward its new goal of 30,000 pilots stepped up from 12,000.

Situated in level green fields just "south of the snowline" the Southeast Training Center handles the three phases of flying training —primary, basic and advanced.

The cadets, who are certified youths ranging from 20 to 26 years, begin in the primary phase with slow rudimentary planes with few instruments. Graduating to the Basic phase they train on ships with more instruments and power closely resembling combat ships. After completing the Advanced Course the cadets learn to use still higher powered planes and become acquainted with meteorology, radio, military law, navigation, etc. Then they are graduated and commissioned as Second Lieutenants.

Two More Schools

All the phases of training are sectionalized and carried on at various fields associated with the Southeast Training Center. The two Advanced Flying Schools already in existence are Maxwell Field and Barksdale Field, La., a two-engined bombardier and navigation school. Maxwell today has 416 cadets but expects to have 1,200 by June 1. Barksdale has 240 cadets and expects to have 572 by June 1.

Two more Advanced Flying Schools are expected to be in operation by June 30—a two-engine school at Albany, Ga., with 362 cadets and a single-engine school at Selma, Ala., with 220 cadets.

The Air Corps Basic Flying School, at Gunter Field, Ala., now has 421 cadets. A new Basic School, to be established at Macon Ga., on June 6, will add 362 cadets. All these increments of cadets will increase proportionately.

The first Air Corps training schools for Negroes, incidentally, is expected to open at Tuskegee, Ala., in the fall with at least 30 Flying Cadets. Elgin Field, an Air Corps School for fixed gunnery has accommodated 60 students at a time, and its personnel is slated to soar rapidly. All the foregoing figures do not include officers and enlisted men at these bases which are necessary to service the planes.

These schools are "fed" by eight civilian bases, with two more scheduled to be operating shortly, at Coral Gables, Arcadia and Lakeland, Fla.; Albany, Americus, Ga.; Camden, S. C.; Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Jackson, Miss. Their present personnel includes 768 Flying Cadets. The two new schools, one at Augusta, Ga., and the other at Tuskegee Institute, will go into operation shortly. At least six more civilian primary schools will be added soon to this list.

Window Boxes Do Dress Up a Home

Ruins of habitations 2,000 years old reveal that the ancient Romans used window boxes of stone. And the custom may be even older than that—who knows? But wherever or whenever it started, the window box has flourished through the centuries; and today it runs the gamut from just any old box seen on the tenement outside stairs to the artistic specimens found in the suburbs. However, the contents of these boxes blossom as cheerfully and abundantly in the grime of the tenement house district as in the fresh, clean air of the country. What a boon they are for people who love flowers but have no place for a garden! No apartment house dweller need be without a flower for her breakfast table.

Color Important Too

There was a time, not so many years ago, when the well dressed window box wore only geraniums and vincas. But today it is different. In fact you may have almost anything you like, considering, of course, habits of growth, harmonizing colors, etc. Also, fragrance is one of the first requisites, or should be, in choosing plants for window boxes. Tuck in some scented geraniums, a plant or two of lemon verbena or heliotrope. Mignonette, clove pinks, tuberoses and dwarf wallflower are others to consider. This matter of fragrance brings to mind those nostalgic lines of the Irish poet, yearning for the home of his youth—

"A white house on a hill,
With lavender and rosemary
Beneath the window sill."

The color of your house enters into the scheme of things, too; also awnings, if you have them. For instance, if your awnings are brown and white, dwarf marigolds would be nice in yellow, orange and reddish-brown shades, with wallflower, perhaps, to supply fragrance, since its color harmonizes with those of the marigolds. An excellent vine for window boxes —a welcome change from the ubiquitous vinca—is the German ivy. While not hardy, it is much more delicate and graceful than the English ivy, and the leaves are a more lively green. Also it has the added virtue of being a rapid grower.

Geraniums are still a standby, of course; and a clear scarlet variety against a white house is always satisfactory. If you use petunias, try some of the newer varieties of the balcony strain, for the colors are lovelier than ever. Be sure to include some white ones, as they, are so fragrant in the evening. Keep in mind that the smaller-flowered, single varieties are always preferable for boxes.

The same holds true of verbenas which take most kindly to window box planting. Then there is the little blue lobelia, preferably the creeping type, which combines so well with many other plants. Fuschias are nice, too, and the potting type everblooming begonias.

Facts to Remember

The window-box gardener must ever bear in mind a few simple facts. First, that these plants are not growing under ideal conditions; and notwithstanding this, must look their best all the time during the relatively few weeks the boxes are in flower. It might be well then to begin with the box itself. This, preferably, should be made of wood, since the metal boxes heat badly in the summer sun. It should be not less than eight inches in depth —10 are better—and in length should fit the width of the window. They may be purchased wherever garden supplies are sold, although the construction is very simple, and anyone at all handy with saw and hammer can make these boxes. Many of the newer boxes are constructed for sub-irrigation. If you make your own, however, be sure there are plenty of drainage holes in the bottom. These should be at least an inch in diameter. A soft green paint is always good for the outside, though other colors may be used—subdued colors, that is—to harmonize with the house color.

In filling the boxes, a layer of large pebbles makes for good drainage, to be covered with a good garden loam to which the correct amount of well-balanced commercial fertilizer has been added. (If a florist fills them, he will know just the amount to use.) In addition, liquid fertilizer should be applied every day during the growing season. This could be a solution of Vitamin B-1 or one of the packaged plant foods, prepared according to directions. A word of caution in regard to the filling: do not fill to the top with soil, but leave about an inch, so that when water is applied, it will not run off before it soaks in. Incidentally, boxes should be watered once a day.

Last, but by no means least, window boxes are so decorative. More and more people in the country, who have ample garden space at their command, are using window boxes wholly for their decorative value. They do dress up a house!—**Ethel M. Eaton.**

A Tuesday Feature

'Blow Hot, Blow Cold'

ONEONTA, N. Y., April 22 (AP)— A 91-degree temperature on Sunday provided this Susquehanna Valley city its hottest April day on record. Yesterday it snowed.

More Cities Using Meters For Parking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — It's beginning to look as if parking meters along Main Street are going to be as common as the hitching rings that tied Dobbin of an earlier day. Last year there was a 72 per cent increase in the use of these meters by American cities, according to the International City Managers' Association, which has compiled statistics on the subject for its 1941 Municipal Year Book.

Motorists in 251 cities now drop pennies or nickles into meters when they park their cars in congested areas. All these cities have adopted this plan for regulating parking in the last five years. The procession was started in 1935 when Oklahoma City made the original installation, with Dallas, and El Paso, Texas, following close in line the same year.

Penny Meters Used

Now half the cities in the 100,000 to 500,000 population class measure downtown parking time with meters. One-third of the cities in the next population group—50,000 to 100,000—follow this practice. A small percentage of the cities adopting meters have abandoned them—24 cities in all. But four of these municipalities changed their minds after giving up the measuring system and reinstalled it. These are Topeka, Kan., Bristol, Va., and Lubbock and Tyler, Texas.

An important development during 1940 was the increased use of penny meters. Penny meters ordinarily permit parking for 12, 15, or 18 minutes for a penny. Motorists usually may deposit up to five pennies if they want to use the parking space for an hour or so. Eighty-nine cities now use the penny meter. A few take dimes, but the big majority still call for nickles.

One city, West Palm Beach, Fla., imposes nickel fines upon parkers who fail to drop their coin in the slot. First offenders must appear in court personally to pay their nickel. These fines bring in $40 to $50 a month, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

Revenue Producers

Although parking meters are thought of primarily as a means of making parking space available by keeping "sleepers" or all-day parkers off the main thoroughfares, their revenue-producing ability is not being taken lightly these days. Meters have brought West Palm Beach, for example, $38,219 since they were installed in January, 1939.

Average receipts of 150 cities in October of last year was $3,166. High revenue figures for that month include $22,215 for Houston, Texas; $21,070 for Cleveland, Ohio, and $11,041 for Buffalo, N. Y. Computing annual receipts from this typical month, the International City Managers' Association figures that the 150 cities which furnished the data must have received a total of $5,500,000 in revenue from meters in 1940.

Florida Short Cut For Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Fresh garden vegetables, grown in Florida's rich everglades region, may now take a short cut to northern markets. With the completion at long last of Florida's "miracle highway," which has been officially under construction for 10 years, the steamship facilities of Miami and Port Everglades are now easily available to the Lake Okeechobee region and tourists will find a new highway upon which to roll across the State and around the largest fresh water lake in any one State.

The road includes 54.4 miles of construction made at a cost of $1,519,416. Over this new stretch Miami is brought to within 82 miles of South Bay, in the midst of the great winter vegetable growing region. In addition to the short cut for tourists, vegetable shippers will profit greatly by the route and its short cut to the outlet steamship lines by which commodities may be shipped more reasonably to northern centers.

Manila Editor Linked To Nazi Propaganda

MANILA (AP)—Lope Lindio, editor and publisher of a Manila magazine called National Outlook, was arrested by constabulary intelligence agents April 21 on a charge of violating the law regarding submission of information concerning the ownership and publication of the magazine.

Intelligence agents said most of the magazine's space was devoted to Nazi propaganda.

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New Saroyan Play Opens in New York—Current Art Exhibitions

'The Beautiful People,' Produced by Playwright

By John Beaufort

New York

It became clear some time ago that the plays of William Saroyan were not made to fit the confines of the conventional theater. Mr. Saroyan must be accepted or rejected on his own terms and not on those of any other playwright. This aspect of him as a playwright—and now as a producer-director, too—seems especially pertinent to a discussion of his new human comedy, "The Beautiful People," which opened at the Lyceum Theater, Monday evening.

The author appears to be attempting a fuller and more direct statement of feeling and philosophy than he has heretofore set down on a stage. He has also provided some individual scenes and lines, and one thoroughly disarming character to rank with his best.

Possibly the failings of "The Beautiful People" grow out of its very effort. Mr. Saroyan has a large and generous affection. Through it he warms whatever aspect of humanity he touches, and this touch, this magic of poetic thought, results in what is known as a "Saroyan play." Each play may have its own disunities but all his plays are united by a single, permeating quality and it is this quality—individualized into a variegated assortment of fascinating characters—that raises his best plays above the need of conventional plot and action schemes.

* * *

There is no necessity for Mr. Saroyan to tell us that he thinks people are beautiful. We know that by the way they behave for him. For instance, Owen Webster, a "poet and scientist," who writes books of one word, sustains a humorous and rather delectable fantasy for his sister about the mice to which she has always been kind. Sometimes, Owen arranges flowers on the floor to spell "Agnes" and tells his sister that the mice have done it. When one of the mice is lost, Owen goes to find it.

This part of "The Beautiful People" is full of imagination, originality, honesty, and kindness. It shines with the simplicity and brightness of Mr. Saroyan's best. Owen is kept busy almost all the time he is on the stage proving Mr. Saroyan's contentions about people. This role—aided inestimably by Eugene Loring's playing—is a huge success. But most of the others are different. While Owen is busy doing, they are busy talking. Some of the talk is necessary and quite a lot of it, whether necessary or gratifyingly unessential, makes good listening.

But much of it is merely self-exposition. Instead of being beautiful all the time, the characters stop to talk about why they and the universe are beautiful. There is probably a more direct statement of values and beauties in what Harmony Blueblossom does not say than in most of what Jonah Webster does.

* * *

Jonah, the father of Owen, Agnes, and Harold, is a man of comprehension, but he does not make drama. Nor does Agnes, a wistful, winsome and lovely child who falls in love with a hero we never meet. Betsy Blair, who plays Agnes, has a captivating freshness which sometimes more than makes up for her untutored playing. But her inexperience becomes evident at important moments.

The cast is small for a Saroyan play. The rusty Webster living room and porch on Red Rock Hill overlooking San Francisco Bay, is visited during the evening by Miss Blueblossom, once a sweetheart of Jonah; William Prim, the insurance vice-president whose happiest moment was a voyage to Mexico; Dan Hillboy, bibulous grocery boy; Harold Webster, a returning prodigal with a cornet, and a homeless friend of Harold's.

Mr. Loring plays with a superb natural skill, plus the grace of a dancer (which he is) and a laconic style of speech which often enriches the humor of his lines. Fredrica Slemons is excellent as Harmony Blueblossom and there are good performances by E. J. Ballantine, Farrell Pelly, Edward Nannary, and Don Freeman, who plays his cornet offstage until—as Harold—he returns home in time for the final happy curtain. The musical background is a rather obvious device, apparently a faint echo of "My Heart's in the Highlands." But Mr. Freeman acquits himself well. Curtis Cooksey's playing of the important role of Jonah seems artificially sentimental.

Samuel Leve's open-work setting catches the atmosphere of the house and its people. There is even a nostalgic untuned upright piano. Mr. Saroyan's direction seems in some cases not to have overcome the weakness of the play. There are, however, a number of delectable scenes and perhaps they will persuade other theatergoers that "The Beautiful People" is better Saroyan than it seemed to this reviewer.

'The Beautiful People'

New play by William Saroyan. Produced and directed by Mr. Saroyan. Setting designed by Samuel Leve. Presented at the Lyceum Theater, New York, beginning April 21. The cast includes:

Owen Webster	Eugene Loring
Harmony Blueblossom	Fredrica Slemons
Agnes Webster	Betsy Blair
Jonah Webster	Curtis Cooksey
William Prim	E. J. Ballantine
Dan Hillboy	Farrell Pelly
Father Hogan	Edward Nannary
Harold Webster	Don Freeman
A Homeless Young Man	Peter Zantho

Manhattan Dance Notebook

A book on Martha Graham, which has been in preparation for a number of years, is announced for August publication by Duell, Sloan & Pearce, New York, and a nucleus of charter subscribers is now being formed in the endeavor to keep the sale price as reasonable as possible for such an expensive project.

The main body of the work is a gallery of 150 photographs by Barbara Morgan interpreting Miss Graham's 16 most important dances, using gravure reproduction.

The text will consist of an introduction by Barbara Morgan, complete program notes on the 16 dances, an article by Miss Graham, a brief biography by Frances Hawkins, and an extensive choregraphic reference prepared by Louis Horst, which will include a complete chronological list of dances, descriptions of the dances not illustrated by photographs in the book, a list of special events and tours, and a summary of the personnel of each company which has been associated with the dancer.

* * *

Ragini Devi

Ragini Devi, exponent of traditional dances of India, announces her annual New York recital at the Barbizon-Plaza, for Tuesday evening, April 22. She will be assisted by Wana Singh, and "an authentic Hindu orchestra."

* * *

At Kamin Dance Gallery

Drawings of Barton Mumaw by Wayne Claxton and Paolo D'Anna and photographs of the same dancer by Marcus Blechman, Earle Forbes, John Lindquist, and Mitchell Shapiro will be on view at the Kamin Dance Bookshop and Gallery until May 1. Mr. Mumaw, formerly featured dancer in Ted Shawn's group, made his first New York solo appearance in a series of four recitals at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last week.

* * *

Calypso Bill

Bill Matons, "The Calypso Kid," is presenting a group of Calypso singers, dancers and musicians in "A Night in Trinidad" at Radiant Center (formerly the Adelphi Theater), on April 27, 5 p. m.

M. L.

Chisholm, Australian, Began Career in London

Robert Chisholm, who is now in "Rose Marie" at the Shubert, was here a year ago as the head butler in the Rogers and Hart musical comedy, "Higher and Higher." He had his first American success in "Golden Dawn."

Mr. Chisholm was born in Australia. His war record and his musical ability won for him a scholarship in the Royal Academy of Music in London. He was awarded the Rutson Memorial for oratorio singing, and was engaged by Sir Alfred Butt for "The Lilac Domino."

After that London debut, Mr. Chisholm returned to Australia and starred successively there in "Maid of the Mountains," "Southern Maid," "The Merry Widow," and "Lilac Time."

Among his American engagements have been "Sweet Adeline" with Helen Morgan; "Luana," Hammerstein's musical version of "The Bird of Paradise"; Kurt Weill's "Three-Penny Opera"; and "Nina Rosa."

CBS: © United Artists

Two Fields of Entertainment Mingle

Top left: Paul Hernreid, of radio's "Joyce Jordan," stage's "Flight to the West"; top right: Shirley Booth, of radio's "Duffy's Tavern," stage's "My Sister Eileen"; lower left: Martha Scott, who went from radio drama to leads in stage and screen productions of "Our Town." Lower middle: Ray Collins, of radio's "Martha Webster" and other shows, stage's "Native Son," screen's "Citizen Kane"; Claire Niessen, of radio's "The O'Neills," stage's "The Talley Method."

Eric Schaal

Players in 'The Beautiful People' at a Rehearsal in New York

Standing, left to right, are E. J. Ballentine, Betsy Blair, Fredrica Slemons, Curtis Cooksey, Farrell Pelly, Edward Nannery. Kneeling is Eugene Loring and, seated, Don Freeman.

Viennese Artist Shows Work at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

There is being shown during concert time at Symphony Hall a one-man exhibition by Ludwig Mestler. This artist has come recently to America. Vienna was his home, and his love of his native environment was sensitively recorded in a number of water colors and etchings now on display.

Mr. Mestler is an artist of flexible capacities. His erstwhile profession as architect has proved beneficial as a background for painting. He has a great deal of curiosity about the media with which he works and his experiments have born creditable results.

The pictures at Symphony Hall are delicate and sensitive. They are dwarfed somewhat by the magnitude of the gallery and the brilliance of the light. But close examination discloses an artist who is painstaking generally, but free and impressionistic when the mood requires. He adjusts his technical idiom to the subject and the atmosphere, being now articulate and literal, now abstract and rarefied, now allusive and lyrical.

The strokes of the etching needle or water color brush or pencil show through the light touch, through the extra pressure, through the density or transparency how thoughtfully and perceptively he works. He can be austere or joyous, meditative or symbolical. Some little landscapes are painted in painstaking ribbons of color, others are executed with staccato-like dabs. Linear patterns strike a rhythmical beat in the tracery of branches, or rooftops, or sloping hills.

Mr. Mestler has shown his interest in the character of this land, typical architectural vistas, the trees and terrain. To some pictures he conveys the calm and tranquillity which he has found here. We behold withal the hand and responsiveness of a genuine artist.

Among subjects depicted are views of Vienna streets, including "Beethoven's Walk in Vienna," views of Salzburg, Sievering, Paris; and American townscapes and landscapes.

* * *

Rhode Island Artists

The second annual exhibition of Rhode Island Artists is currently on view at the Rhode Island School of Design. It includes oils, water colors, drawings, and sculptures.

Providence is a center of artistic consequence, as has been revealed by its expanding museum and by the activities of the Providence Art Club. There are many painters in the city and outlying towns and among them are to be found an exceptional number of good craftsmen.

In this second annual exhibition we note particularly the artists who have interesting ideas about what to paint. There are in Rhode Island surrealists, social painters, studio artists. But it is not enough to have an impressive idea. That idea must be molded, given substance and quality with the materials available to the artist. There, too, Rhode Island artists show distinction in technical experiment, and in skillful and instinctive handling. There are the realists who make an accurate and detailed record of what they see, the fanciful romantics who operate with a broad and brilliant brush. And there are those too who stylize for decorative or expressive purpose.

Outstanding exhibits are contributed by Gino Conti, Hope Smith, Frederick Sisson, Francis Gyra. The contribution of Agnes Tait is distinguished and witty and the sculptures and drawings of Waldemar Raemich shed particular distinction upon the display.

Screen News

Gloria Swanson is to return to the screen, playing opposite Adolphe Menjou in "Father Takes a Wife." According to the Motion Picture Almanac, Miss Swanson's last film appearance was in "Music in the Air," in 1934. Jack Hively will direct "Father Takes a Wife."

* * *

Barbara Stanwyck, whose most recent pictures are "Meet John Doe" and "The Lady Eve," has signed a three-year contract with Columbia. Her first starring vehicle will be "The Doctor's Husband," which Wesley Ruggles is producing with a script by Claude Binyon. Henry Fonda will play opposite Miss Stanwyck.

* * *

"Illusions" went into production last week at United Artists under the direction of Julien Duvivier, with Merle Oberon, Joseph Cotten, Hans Jaray, Alan Marshal, Edna May Oliver, John Halliday, Sara Allgood, and George Reeves in the cast. The story was written by M. Duvivier and L. Bus-Fekete.

* * *

Priscilla Lane will sing again in "Hot Nocturne," which Robert Rosen is adapting from a story by Edwin Gilbert. Miss Lane, who used to sing with Fred Waring's band, has been cast for some time in straight dramatic roles.

Radio and Stage in Interchange of Stars

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In the casts of many Broadway plays you will find an increasing number of lead players and supporting players who have made the grade from radiocasting.

One of the most conspicuous examples of a player risen from the comparative obscurity of "soap operas" (morning and afternoon 15-minute dramatic serial stories so called because so many of them are actually sponsored by soap companies) is Martha Scott. Drafted from radio into the stage production of "Ah, Wilderness," she continued with it to Hollywood. She has since appeared in lead roles in both stage and screen versions of "Our Town" and in the film, "Cheers for Miss Bishop," a saga of the American schoolteacher.

Claire Niessen, who appears as Peggy O'Neill Kayden in the Columbia Broadcasting System's serial, "The O'Neills," is another who went from radio to the stage. She was cast in the role of Avis Talley in the recent S. N. Behrman play, "The Talley Method." She was also in the stage production of "Cue for Passion."

It was several years after she had made her microphone debut that Miss Niessen undertook a role in a broadway play. Notwithstanding that she was accustomed to reading from a script in her radio dramas, she discovered that she was a "quick study" on the stage and was able to memorize her lines rapidly.

Paul Stewart, who plays in the CBS serial, "When a Girl Marries," is the reporter in the cast of the drama, "Native Son." Toni Gilman of the "Martha Webster" air cast is also in this cast. Edgar Stehli, who plays the whimsical philosopher of the radio serial, "We, the Abbotts," and the kindly gentleman of "Martha Webster," undergoes an abrupt change in character beginning at approximately 8:30 p. m. He is under the spell of Boris Karloff in the play, "Arsenic and Old Lace."

The picture may also be turned the other way; the casts of radio productions are increasingly being peopled with those who have made their reputations on stage or have forsaken the stage for radio.

Some of these former actors are so successful and so much in demand on the radio that they may actually lose money by going back to the stage. One of these fortunate actors is Charles Cantor, whose versatility has often been demonstrated as a regular member of Fred Allen's company. Mr. Cantor also does a comedy routine with Minerva Pious, also well-known, and with Fred Allen, in Kate Smith's hour. He is currently appearing as the dim-witted valet of "The Amazing Mr. Smith" on the Mutual network, headed by Keenan Wynn, son of Ed Wynn.

Peggy Conklin, who won her laurels on the stage and who is currently in the play, "Mr. and Mrs. North," is a steady member of the Columbia serial, "Big Sister." Ray Collins, who is the prosecutor in the drama, "Native Son," was called by Orson Welles one of the finest actors in radio. He was in Mr. Welles' radio company. He is a member of the radio cast of "Martha Webster," appears in numerous programs, and was drafted by Mr. Welles for his film, "Citizen Kane." Donald Cook, another member of the "Martha Webster" air cast, entertains Broadway audiences in the play, "Claudia."

Radio has its own Claudias. For instance, Claudia Morgan, who has hosts of admirers among radio listeners, is in the Kaufman-Hart play, "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Shirley Booth, one of the interesting people in CBS's "Duffy's Tavern," acts in "My Sister Eileen." Dorothy McGuire doubles up with radio and stage by lending her talent to "Joyce Jordan" and Broadway's "Claudia." Paul Hernreid also does his bit for the air presentation, "Joyce Jordan," and in the evening is to be seen and heard in Elmer Rice's drama, "Flight to the West." He is also in the film, "Night Train."

Helen Hayes has been enormously successful in her CBS presentation, "Helen Hayes Theater."

At the present writing Miss Hayes happens to be in Detroit and on Saturday night will fly to Chicago, spending most of Sunday in the Columbia Broadcasting System's studio, and then flying to wherever she happens to be playing that week.

Orson Welles, stage actor, motion picture player and producer, is also a stalwart of the radio theater. Aside from a variety of radio productions, he recently was one of the writers who contributed their talent to "The Free Company," CBS presentations offered to counteract hostile propaganda.

Vincent Donahue is in the cast of the CBS presentation, "Women of Courage," and his stage efforts go to the play, "My Fair Ladies." Other names in radio productions include Helen Brooks, in the play, "Arsenic and Old Lace"; José Ferrer in the revival of "Charley's Aunt"; Canada Lee, Philip Bourneuff, and Everett Sloane, in "Native Sons" (also "Citizen Kane").

Behind the Microphone

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan, Fredric March. 2, 5:30, 9. "The Golden Fleecing." Lew Ayres and Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:25, 10. "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "March of Time." 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanagh and Heather Angel. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—
"Ride On, Vanquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10:05. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray, 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Bill of Rights." "The Battle of the Atlantic." "Publicity Sports at Miami." "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. Continuous 1-11.

Teplix—
"News of the Americas, Europe, and the Far East." "Nazis versus Yankees in Argentina." "Incas of Peru." "Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony." "Sports." "Comedy." "Cartoon." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:20, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"Great McGinty," B. Donlevy. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshal. 1:25 4:55, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Life with Henry." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Boys of the City." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Helen Parrish. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons From Madam Lazonga," 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Back Street," Charles Boyer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:50, 4:58, 8:06. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 3:21, 6:29, 9:37.
Cleveland Circle: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2. Continuous, 7-11.
Harvard: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Honeymoon for Three." 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:45, 6, 9:50. "Girl in the News." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 4, 10. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Back Street." Charles Boyer, Margaret Sullavan. "Caught in the Act." 2. Continuous, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:55, 6:15, 9:30. "So Ends Our Night." 4, 8.
Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:08, 8:21. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 1:54, 6:54, 10:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Lil Abner." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 8:24. "Invisible Woman." 1:44, 7, 9:55.
Park: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:55, 8:15. "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:53, 6:58, 9:49.
Hyde Park: "Arkansas Judge," Roy Rogers. "Great Train Robbery," Bob Steele. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:30, 8:15. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN — Granada: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:46, 4:58, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:09, 6:21, 9:33.
Mystic: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 1:55, 8:25. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.
Maplewood: "Romance of the Rio Grande." "House Across the Bay." Joan Bennett and George Raft. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "So You Won't Talk." Joe E. Brown. 1:45 and 7:45.
Strand: "Murder Among Friends." 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 1:45, 8. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Feilsway: "High Sierra." Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "You're the One." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 2:20, 8:15. "Monster and the Girl." 4:05, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 9. "Murder Among Friends." Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry.
Strand: "The Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Murder Among Friends."

REVERE—Boulevard: "So Ends Our Night." Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Revere: "So Ends Our Night." Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "The Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 6:15.
Central: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "You'll Find Out." "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Western Union," Robert Young, and Randolph Scott. "Give Us Wings." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "This Thing Called Love." Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Devil's Pipeline." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 7:54. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Back Street." Charles Boyer. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 8.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Fighting 69th." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Back in the Saddle." Gene Autry. "Under Two Flags." Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive In: "The Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 3:57, 8:17. "Blackout." 2:17, 6:30, 9:42.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

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Christian Science Lecture by Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B.

Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., of St. Louis, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Divine Origin and Operation," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice. The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Tonight it is your privilege and mine to learn something of the divine origin and operation of Christian Science from one, who, as a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, is well qualified to inform us.

As we begin to glimpse even in a slight degree that Christian Science was revealed to Mary Baker Eddy as God's plan for the salvation of the whole world from misery, poverty, war, disease, sin and failure, we shall regard Christian Science as the "pearl of great price" mentioned in one of Jesus' parables, and make every sacrifice to gain a fuller appreciation of it.

Some of us may entertain the fear that Christian Science is not easy to comprehend, that it is too deep for us to understand, or too exacting to practice. Do not allow these false suggestions to discourage you. Christian Science explains that there is but one Mind, God, and that same Mind which revealed Christian Science to our Leader revealed the message we are to hear tonight, and gives us the ability to hear, understand, and practice it.

The lecture will bless us with renewed joyous activity in mind and body. It is a precious gift from the Christian Science Church. May we all open our consciousness and let in this glorious truth which portrays the perfection of God and man.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Tonight, you are invited to journey in thought to a "city foursquare," whose gates open wide to all who seek a spiritual and divinely practical understanding of God and His work for man. You are called to give consideration to His Word and meditate upon His law. Truth, to be valuable, must be useful and helpful. The attainment of good admittedly should be the aim of every sincere thinker. Surely no one desires a continuance of fear, hate, or destruction. We can be grateful for every evidence of mankind's effort to find God, to express His love, power, government, and control.

The most important thing in the world is to know God. A practical Christianity, as demonstrated by Christ Jesus, appeals unceasingly to those who are willing to give up evil thoughts and deeds. Eventually all must find "the secret place of the most High," where God is revealed, and where His love, law, and government hold unending sway. Christian Science has come to this age to show the path which leads mankind out of false beliefs, sickness, and sin. Christian Science reveals the city foursquare as infinite divine consciousness, the complete understanding of God and His work. To that city, the new Jerusalem, mankind can go to find refuge from all ills of the flesh. The way of understanding is straight and narrow. Why? Because it leads directly to Truth, and excludes all but the good. Unknown only to those who reject the Christ, this straight and narrow pathway is available to all who are longing for an understanding of Truth.

The Import of God's Word

Were one to ask the question, "What are you seeking?" he would probably receive the reply, "A larger measure of good." A commendable ambition! While such an one might not be able to define his sense of goodness in terms other than physical well-being, financial success, or greater material possessions, yet as one examines or analyzes humanity's true desires, he soon discovers an honest longing for peace of mind, freedom of action, and refuge from want and limitation. Could we ever go back far enough into the history of mankind to find a time or place in which material reasoning was sufficient unto itself, or able to provide for its own needs? Yet, mortals still go on searching in matter, seemingly unwilling to take the course of a better way. Surely it must be true that humankind needs to discover and learn to love the path of true Science, the pure Christianity which leads unerringly to God and His perfect unfoldment of good.

Studying the writings of the Old and New Testaments, one gains most helpful thoughts regarding God's city. The Psalmist sang of it as he metaphorically illustrated some of the ideas of Truth in his words: "There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the most High. God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early." Let us spiritually view the river or stream which continues to offer refreshing, cleansing, and healing thought. Let us know that we, too, can bathe in the waters of pure Christianity, the perfect Science of Life, Truth, and Love. Following the right path which ever winds upward, we shall express more and more clearly the truths of being; we shall reflect the divine Mind at all times. To human sense the manifestation of the one God may appear as character building, and the resurrection of mortals from ignorance, fear, sickness, and sin. As we keep on praying, working, and watching, we shall eventually so rise in spiritual understanding as to see ourselves as we really are—children of the one Father, upheld, protected, and saved by His law. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science, by the divine way of revelation, reason, and demonstration, discerned the truth of being in the teachings of Christ Jesus. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gave to the world the perfect Science. Christian Science interprets the law of God, which is teaching us the eternal verities we need to know. In her textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." Jesus went about doing good. Mary Baker Eddy followed in his footsteps. In the spirit of gratitude for Christ and Christian Science, we recommend to you their teachings and practice, which reveal the perfect ideas of Truth and Love.

There Is Work For Us to Do

Human thought, from infancy to manhood, never gives up its search for health and happiness. Mankind, even in its earliest or formative years, centers its interest around the construction of a model of its own invention or one prepared by another. It may be only a building of blocks, or a house of cards. Yet, out of sincere effort, however immature, presently may grow a home for the family, or even a place of worship. In fact, the infantile effort which begins so simply, may it not indicate humanity's longing to express itself in form or being? After what pattern, and with what success? Humanly speaking, the questions are answered in the seeming unrest, dissatisfaction, discouragement, and illness of many who are looking for help in matter, or unspiritual methods and means. The plans of mortal mind cannot be the pattern of God, of His work, or His city, for if they were, the results would certainly be different and much more satisfying. Only spiritual Science can explain the meaning of the city foursquare, and the work that must be done by all mortals as they progress and succeed.

Are we doing our part in seeking the kingdom? Are we striving to serve in the city which God has made? Has our search brought us to the heavenly structure, to a consciousness of good that is perfect, enduring, real, and true? Are we building up thought that expresses divinity; do we definitely follow a course that is wise and right? What is our goal, the spiritual or carnal? Answers to the questions are not so easy as one might think, for whereas each may desire goodness, purity, and justice, the seemingly incessant demands of mortal thought, its clever way of counterfeiting all that is holy and true, make the choice of our thought, our work, and our service a very proof of Christianly scientific understanding. We must demonstrate our ability to know the truth about God, His power and government. In Christian Science we have a religion of good works. Could it be otherwise, considering its source? Those who, through prayerful effort, have known and proved in a degree what Truth is and what it does, repeat after Paul: "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift." Christian Scientists do thank God for His gift, a pure Science which came to bless all mankind.

In a general way mortals may differ as to the best method of developing a fine character, a good business, harmonious home relationships. But there could not be any disagreement as to the desirability of training youth and adult in a practical and demonstrable Science which heals and saves. Christian people—and are there any better?—those who have learned to love the Bible, must finally acknowledge that material thought or mere physical action, however highly developed, can never really provide for humanity's needs, nor invent a permanent curative or preventive agency of healing. The material search has been long, painful, and generally discouraging, has it not? As evidence one has but to view and thoughtfully consider the woe, illness, discontent, and unrest of the times. On all sides one hears the question, "Is there no permanency of home, habitation, or business: no sure way out of sickness, woe, and sin?" God's two best witnesses, Christ Jesus and Christian Science, reply: "Yes, there is a way. And you can find it in Christian Science." And the followers of Mrs. Eddy have learned to keep on rising in thought above the mists of erroneous thinking, until the true idea of God and His perfect creation is clearly discerned and understood. It is then they find their place in the great city, as they gain the true consciousness of Life and Love. Going about doing good, as he must if he is to be a real follower of Truth, the Scientist, in humble gratitude, thanks God for the revelation and demonstration of his Leader, Mrs. Eddy, and for the privilege of service to all mankind.

Opportunity to Reflect God

Always there is the opportunity to reflect divine, infinite consciousness. Scientific work well done must include the realization that no thing of human invention, no theory of ignorant mortal mind, no traditional, hereditary belief or so-called influence of evil can keep us from possessing, expressing, and enjoying "the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Can these "things" be less than health and true substance? Can they bring to men anything but peace, harmony, and joy? Would the works of God be good if they did not meet the human need? Divine Mind, through the perfect Science as revealed to this age by Mrs. Eddy, is repeating the glorious message of Christ, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In Mrs. Eddy's discovery, the Scientists have found rest in the revelation of Truth, which never fails. The individual may err, but the Science never, for its Principle is God, its rule perfect and divine. Tonight, we invite you to view this Science. We urge you to accept the new-old order of Life and Love. Let us journey together in full faith and hopeful expectation, for much is to be gained by an increasing understanding of Truth. The city of God, which Christian Science reveals in its true nature, the nature of infinite, divine consciousness, is offering, at all times, refuge, loving welcome, and abundant provision. What must we do to receive?

Adore His Word, Accept His Law

A wholesome regard for constituted authority, for the law of God and the good laws of men, is an excellent beginning for the understanding and demonstration of divine government. Respect for what is good in the human leads one to clearer discernment of the demands of Truth. If we adore His Word and honor His law we are preparing to overcome the claims of lack, discord, and disease. Law observance is law protection. Our own obedience to the rule of Principle is our protection from evil.

Cities of olden times were built with the idea of safety or refuge from the enemy. May we not view symbolically our city foursquare and see in it a new reign of good? What can the manifestation of infinite, divine consciousness be but the kingdom of heaven within us, the reflection of one Mind on the earth where men dwell? Mrs. Eddy in her textbook clearly defines our beautiful city in her words (Science and Health, p. 577): "This spiritual, holy habitation has no boundary nor limit, but its four cardinal points are: first, the Word of Life, Truth, and Love; second, the Christ, the spiritual idea of God; third, Christianity, which is the outcome of the divine Principle of the Christ-idea in Christian history; fourth, Christian Science, which to-day and forever interprets this great example and the great Exemplar." This divine Word made flesh, as John declared, appears in the glorious teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science. True Fatherhood, sonship, brotherhood, and manhood are made plain through the spiritual unfoldment of the Bible teaching. The city foursquare, whose sides Mrs. Eddy so beautifully defines (Science and Health, p. 575) as "the Word, Christ, Christianity, and divine Science" is providing for all men the good works of God as they appear in divine revelation, inspiration, illumination, and interpretation. Practice and demonstration of the truths of being afford proof of God's sustaining care.

Has humanity any greater need than to know the absolute fact about God and His creation? Can we hope to prove our right to the good things of God if we refuse to heed and obey His law? To realize the truth of being and put into practice what Christian Science teaches—is there any better foundation for the building of character, establishment of a good home or business, harmonious relationships, and the developing of a healthy body and mind? Did not our Master rely wholly upon Truth as he healed the sick, cleansed the sinner, and raised the dead? He adored God's Word, revered and followed His law. Mrs. Eddy urges her students to accept Jesus, the Christ, as the perfect Exemplar. And Christian Scientists pray that they may work, as she did, in accord with the pattern of Truth which only God could design.

The Design of Love

Our Leader reveals in Christian Science the unnumbered blessings awaiting those who strive to gain spiritual understanding. Spiritual understanding is the way out of the pain and discord of material sense into the secret place of Spirit or Soul. In the secret place, the holy habitation, men may gain release from sickness and sin. To become conscious of God's goodness and love, isn't that worth every sacrifice? There is no fault or failure in the pattern of Love, and divine Love never fails us when we leave all for Christ.

With profit we can study every illustration in parable and story our Master gave us. How he worked, what he said, we must know and do. Precious indeed are the Master's teachings. And the message of our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, brings comforting assurance of final deliverance from evil in her words (Science and Health, p. 531): "The human mind will sometime rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being." "Recognize his God-given dominion and being;" what a duty and privilege! The way of health and holiness is made plain in Christian Science. We can accept it and through it prove our dominion over evil. The Master's words and works made clear man's eternal unity with God, the Father. And the teachings of Mrs. Eddy show how all mankind can demonstrate that unity scientifically in human affairs.

Love as a Rule of Action

To sing of God's greatness, majesty, and power is not difficult. But to follow in the way of Christ and practice his Science it is necessary to work and pray for wisdom, understanding, and love. The sick are healed, the hungry fed, not by mere words, but through the comprehension and application of truth in a service of love for God and man. The spiritual education we all need is attained only through a pure Science. By its practice we learn that no form of evil can possibly obstruct, impede, or curtail the unfoldment of good. We can solve human problems by manifesting in daily living the divine qualities of intelligence, purity, unselfishness, honesty, faithfulness, courage, and love. These characteristics are guideposts directing the way to the city of our God.

Christian Scientists endeavor to follow the rule of Principle and to meet the human need. Consider the definition of the word "meet" which appeared recently in a copy of *The Christian Science Monitor*. In a column entitled "A Word a Day" the verb was defined as follows: "Meet. No one is met by standing still, much less by moving backward. The verb 'meet' suggests reciprocal action on the part of both agencies that come together. If our needs are to be met by Love, we must not by thought or action move in an unlovely direction." We must prove our worth in practice; not only preach, but live the truth we love.

Through God's two witnesses, Christ Jesus and Christian Science, all mankind has been given a wonderful legacy of Love. Through "the Word, Christ, Christianity, and divine Science" we may view the "city's" buildings as divine revelation, inspiration, illumination, and interpretation, culminating in demonstration or proof, the works of God as they appear to men. Mrs. Eddy's scientific discovery of the truth of being has come to bring freedom to all mankind. We must love her and her work to receive the benefit, for as she says (Science and Health, p. 454): "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

"But," questions one, "what have the things of the Spirit to do with my problem of sickness, despair, lack of work and supply? It isn't religion I need, but some human charity, a workable plan of relief." That has been the claim and call of the centuries; what some might term their unanswered prayer. Out of such thoughts come inactivity, chaos, and confusion. Yet, on mortals go, still declaring what they term religion or Christianity as useless and unavailing. Yet thousands, yes, millions, have found untold blessings, healing of sickness, restoration of life, hope, home, business, through true religion. Christian Science fills one's life, not alone with a glorious promise, but with work and its rich reward. In it the world is shown a pure Christianity, a practical, everyday religion which provides a study, prayer, and work that does not fail. Christian Science is here for all to use with profit. We are blessed if we accept and obey its rules.

The Value of Unceasing Prayer

Let me tell you how Christian Science healed one family and provided for all its members a substantial measure of good. For years they have been fed from the table of Science, refreshed and sustained by it, and provided with work. Christian Science appeared in that home through its textbook which was lent to a member who was critically ill. She was a mother of little children, who, because of her ill-health, were without her care. At the time, this woman was confined in a hospital condemned to chronic invalidism or even worse, perhaps death, in a few years. Where she lived, in those days, no practitioner of Science was available. She soon saw the work was hers, that she must go alone to God for help. Through the study of the textbook there came just what the mother needed: revelation, inspiration, interpretation, and the possibility of demonstration; a spiritual vision which lifted her gradually out of fear and pain. She had suffered greatly for years from a complicated internal disorder, and hope had seemed to vanish. She was willing to go; in fact, looked to death for release. Dying seemed much easier than living, if she could have provided for her children. She prayed as best she knew for a sign of encouragement and help. It came at a time when her thought was apparently hopeless—this angelic message from God to men. In the form of Christian Science, Truth appeared to her consciousness, and through the study of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" health was restored. As she gained in understanding, she was freed of fear. The human footsteps that followed were not always easy, but the pathway had been made plain, and she was willing to work. The textbook brought to this home just what was needed, hope in God, faith in His promise, and desire to serve. The mother's healing was complete and permanent. And every member of that household has been blessed by Mrs. Eddy's revelation and demonstration of Truth.

The woman was my mother, and the home was our own. Need we say more? Instead of fear and death, there was joy and life, all the result of Mrs. Eddy's work and teaching, which the family soon learned to respect and to heed. We revere and love our Leader with enduring affection, for we know and have proved, in some measure, what her revelation brings to mankind. It heals, reforms, and restores the sick and the sinning; brings surcease from grief and a gratitude that outweighs words. What Christian Science has brought to this family over a period of more than half a century—fifty-five years—it will do for all. There is not a single person who cannot find God and His healing Christ, or Science; not one but can share in His blessing and love. All it requires, as was proved in the case of this woman, is spiritual desire, consistent prayer, and watchfulness against fear. We must avoid material thinking which suggests disease, limitation, unemployment, death. These were the claims that burdened that household, the thoughts which had to be destroyed. Entirely effective was the work of Christian Science as its members learned how to demonstrate over fear, sickness, material want. Today a family, large in number, enjoy many of the blessings Truth provides for all.

In gratitude to God for Christian Science, members of the Christian Science movement make every effort to serve in a manner acceptable to God, who is Love. To Mrs. Eddy they give full credit, for she was the one who made plain the way. No words of mine could half tell the story. We must use Christian Science in order to understand its Leader. We must serve as she did if we wish to comprehend, even in a degree, the wonders of her revelation and demonstration. Mrs. Eddy consecrated her life to God that the world might partake of true salvation. She made every sacrifice that we might be saved and blessed. Is it any wonder that her followers love her? You, too, will do the same as the healing comes, day by day. Mrs. Eddy's discovery provides consistent study, and a working plan that is safe and sure. For it, her followers humbly thank God for their beloved Leader and her message. Through prayer, and service in the movement which she established, Christian Scientists look forward to building as she did.

How Are We Building?

In the Bible we may read of another city, the one constructed by "the families of the sons of Noah" who said, "Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name." The Bible calls that building, Babel; and the story is quite well known to all. It fell because it had no true foundation; for it was the work of men, not of God. Much could be said of this city, how it represents the evil beliefs of mankind. As related in Genesis, the story is an indictment against confusion, pride of place, and power. In that city one may see the evidences of self-love, self-pity, self-satisfaction, and material attainment—everything that goes with wrong thinking and planning. Through the centuries the word "Babel" has stood for the opposite of what is good and true. Its lesson is enlightening and helpful in depicting various modes of evil operating in human consciousness in harmful ways. The whole narrative shows what happens when mankind forsake the good and true. We may look at the city as an example of erroneous thinking. We may view Babel symbolically as the plans of men which have failed to bring harmony into home, business, and other human affairs. But we need never enter the gates of that city, and it is wise not to do so. We can lift our thoughts above all erroneous thinking, with its claims of a large following of men. Like the city of Babel, the downfall of matter is certain. Every carnal or mortal thought that would limit or rule by force of human will is self-destroyed, thereby doomed to destruction. God, Principle, demands goodness, justice, and mercy for all. Nothing can permanently withstand His omnipresent, omniscient, omnipotent, and omniactive power. Greek, Jew, Gentile, Christian, all the races of men, must eventually unite in a brotherhood dedicated to freedom of speech, action, and worship. Among men unity must eventually prevail in a service to the one God whose law is supreme. It is the divine will and no other. We cannot escape it. It is useless to try.

Reverence for Law

"Out of a finite sense of things,
Into the joy that the infinite brings—
This is our resurrection."

The experiences of the aforementioned family are not unusual in Christian Science. Students from all over the world can testify to the same results in practice. In fact, one has only to attend an Annual Meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, in Boston, to hear of widespread healings from those who come from all parts of the globe. Similar statements of benefits received are given every Wednesday in branch churches as well as in The Mother Church. Verified testimonies of healing appear regularly in the authorized literature of our movement.

Attendance at church and the reading of our periodicals soon convince the honest investigator that Christian Science heals. If in need of help or treatment, one has but to go to any faithful, loyal practitioner and receive the good each has to give. Or he may be cured, as was this mother, through study of the textbook. Many have done just this, and have been wonderfully benefited.

Thought that reaches out for Truth, and heeds its lessons, must eventually prove man's exemption from sickness and sin. We may walk slow or fast, we may gain much or little, but of this we can be sure: in Christian Science everyone can prove that there is no lack in God's kingdom, no closed door to His city, for divine, impartial Love is forever opening the way. Let us study and work to gain and express more of infinite, divine consciousness. Let us demonstrate that, despite appearances, threats of war, unemployment, beliefs of sin, disease, and death, God is dwelling with men, and that His presence, power, and love can be known and expressed by all. Let us go forth courageously, with faith in God's care. Then we can rest in action, and enjoy our blessings, because we have earned the reward of good work.

As we learn more of God, Life, Truth, and Love, we are ready for heaven, prepared for a home here on earth which represents the harmony of Spirit. Rich through obedience to the rule of Principle, one who relies wholly on God can never lack. Spiritual revelation, inspiration, illumination, interpretation, and finally demonstration, make up his dwelling place, and to these gates the real Scientist goes for refreshment and supply. The student of Christian Science realizes, in increasing measure, what adoration of God and reverence for law will do. In obedience, he seeks God's habitation, dwells therein, conscious of ever-present good. Our Master, Christ Jesus, and the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly demonstrated that a life of spiritual activity and unselfed love would bring peace supernal.

The Power of a Right Example

Of George Washington it was once said: "He applied himself to learning, and applied his learning to living. He was a disciple of application. He urged respect for authority and obedience to law." Some fine thinkers not identified with our movement share many of the views of Christian Scientists. One man highly respected in business, who believes in the power of prayer, recently told of a conversation he had with the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, shortly before Mr. Edison's death. I quote him: "I asked Mr. Edison what he considered the greatest machine in existence—the one with the greatest possibilities. I thought he would mention the airplane, the internal-combustion engine, or radio developments. To my surprise Edison quietly replied: 'The soul and brain of a little child.' Not being content with the answer, I pressed him further by asking what he felt would be the next great development along scientific and mechanical lines. To the question Edison replied: 'If you take your religion seriously, the religion you profess, you should be able to answer this question yourself. This country has gone already too far technologically. Our next job is to catch up spiritually.'" "Catch up spiritually"—is not that a course which all need to follow? Oh, the good that will come as we work to this end! It means a labor of love under God's direction. In the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Our story tonight is almost ended. It is the oft-told tale of God's love and His care. It is true, and you can prove it, as can everyone who sincerely and honestly tries. Let us walk in God's pathway till we reach His city. Let us cherish in thought the perfect idea or pure consciousness of Life, Truth, and Love. To express the rule of Principle takes love, patience, courage, and the right kind of enthusiasm. Children of God possess these qualities in abundance. And children of men, through the teachings of the Christ and Christian Science, can attain a spiritual consciousness of good that is enduring. All can walk and talk with God, and find Him their very best Friend.

"Take time to be holy,
Speak oft with thy Lord;
Abide in Him always,
And feed on His word."

Christ Jesus urged us to accept Truth and its blessings. Mary Baker Eddy interprets the Master's words and works. We urge you to continue in the study of Christian Science, for "God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God shall help her"—and you. That is the truth, as has been proved by thousands.

In a knowledge and practice of Christian Science lies the world's salvation. Through Science we see a new heaven and a new earth. In the Bible, as recorded in the book of Revelation, John tells us much about our beautiful city foursquare, what it holds for you and me. And in the textbook of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy completes the revelation, showing how all may enter the holy city, may recognize the truth of being and be rid of all error. In speaking of perfect, spiritual consciousness she states (Science and Health, pp. 573, 574): "that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain. This is indeed a foretaste of absolute Christian Science. Take heart, dear sufferer, for this reality of being will surely appear sometime and in some way. There will be no more pain, and all tears will be wiped away. When you read this, remember Jesus' words, 'The kingdom of God is within you.' This spiritual consciousness is therefore a present possibility."

We thank you heartily for taking this journey, for your kindly interest, and patient thought. In gratitude to God for Christian Science and its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, we wish to say in parting: "The Lord bless thee, and keep thee: the Lord make his face shine upon thee, . . . and give thee peace."

Mississippi Road Keeps 'Traveling'

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Highway engineers are trying to figure out some way to stop Mississippi's "traveling" highway.

They reported that a 160-foot section of U. S. Highway 80 between Jackson and Vicksburg moved another four inches the past few days. It has traveled 45 inches to the north and dropped 31 inches from the previous road level in the last month.

Engineers said the slippage apparently is the result of a 17-foot layer of silt beneath the highway, kept moist by water and sliding on a clay bed beneath. Traffic is using the section.

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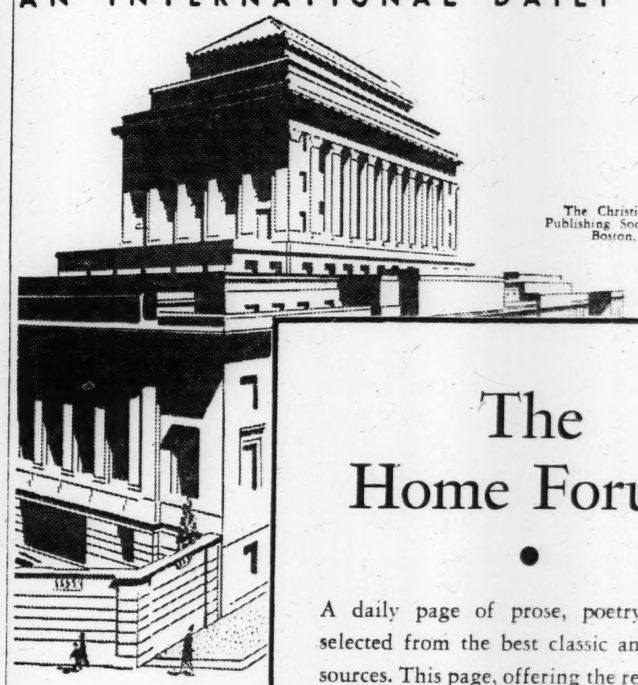

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The Home Forum

A daily page of prose, poetry and art selected from the best classic and modern sources. This page, offering the reader quiet contemplation and refreshment, is one of the best liked features of The Christian Science Monitor. This and its many other worth-while pages have made the Monitor an excellent home newspaper.

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The Home Forum

Off the Record

THESE EARLY spring days have been stirring days in Jaalam. About the forge there is talk of water privileges and flowage rights. As we wait for the mail to be sorted, someone always says: "Now look; here's how the dike stands," and draws diagrams and rough maps on the desk blotter. The barbershop crowd—and this is astounding—are talking more of deeds and mortgages than of the news from the basball world. As Gene Tewksbury says, with that Vermont twang that hasn't lost its edge afterthirty years of Jaalam, we're "in a towse." Perhaps we are. Just what a towse may be, we're not quite sure. But if it's being twisted and somewhat bewildered, we're in it, sure enough.

* * *

And it seemed, at first, so simple and easy. Last year the old wooden spillway on Pond Brook, where the brook runs from our pond, crumbled and gave way, and all summer long the pond was low and decidedly muddy about the borders. That wasn't good; everyone agreed on that. And the Selectmen, this March meeting, had an article in the warrant calling for repairs to the dike and spillway. Here was something everyone wanted done—and then, at the meeting, we found that we couldn't do it. For, it developed, the town didn't own the dike and spillway and hence, legally, couldn't do a thing to them. And, more queerly, no one knew who did own the structure, nor when it had been built. Then the towse began.

But its roots—if a towse has roots—went back long before that. This pond of ours, just wide enough to sail on without coming about every other minute, just small enough to be swum from side to side by the adventurous, was once larger. Around it runs an older shore line, above the present high-water mark, and inland there are sandy beaches now grown to oak and pine. Long ago, beyond memory, beyond recorded history, there were beaver dams across Pond Brook, and all the lowlands about the brook and pond were flooded. Then the bronze men came, exploring from the west. The beaver went, and the pond was lowered, and the shallows sprouted bushes and trees and became islands. And then, coming in from the east, the men with the English names appeared. Brook Meadow and Pond Meadow, the flat lands once beaver flooded, were mowed. And in 1679 Samuel Lynde built a dam on Boggestow.

* * *

That began it. One by one other dams harnessed Boggestow and Pond Brook, and where Pond Brook had alternately meandered and leaped down through the narrow valley of Jaalam Town, there spread now the Forge Pool, the Bass Pond, the Gristmill Pool. Pond Brook beat and hammered the reluctant iron, it ground grain, it sawed oak and pine. And at some time unknown, someone forgotten, to store water against dry seasons, diked off the pond where the brook ran from the shallows. They put in the spillway. They straightened the brook where, before, it had swung in slow oxbow curves through the lowlands.

But who? That troubles us. No one remembers, now, and we can find no record of it. Yet all this was a feat of engineering that must have shaken Jaalam at the time. The dike, at the pond, is high and broad, laced and bound by the roots of maples and elms. The half-mile canal runs broad and true between stoned banks. But of all this there is no record, and our respect for the Jaalam oldtimers is somewhat clouded.

Of course, we shall find out. Miss Matty is working on it. Miss Matty is delighted by all this. For it is precisely the sort of tangle that Miss Matty loves to unsnarl patiently, knot by knot. Sam Lynde sold to the Fosters, and the Fosters to Major Jones—he was in the French and Indian wars—and Jones sold to Cutler. Cutler built other dams. Then a third generation Foster came back—as everyone does, sooner or later, to Jaalam—and bought the Sam Lynde mill site from Calvin Cutler, and complicated matters by marrying an Elvira Cutler who had inherited a third interest in the Bass mill. About here—we're now down to modern times, in 1815—Miss Matty rubs her nose with a thin forefinger and confesses herself stopped. For in 1796 Elvira's father had bought three acres on the pond shore, where the dike now stands, and half a century later he sold it to the Mahoneys and the Regans, and Miss Matty herself remembers when Tim Mahoney and Neddo Regan raised potatoes on the land. But their holdings ran to the dike and the canal and no further.

* * *

There it rests. And until Miss Matty exhausts the delightful possibilities of Cutler and Foster and Regan genealogy and really gets down to business, we're stymied. We're patient with Miss Matty, but with the ones who built the dike and dug the canal we're impatient. Folks should set things down. And then, while we're waiting on Miss Matty, we pass the time arguing whether it was in '25 or '29 that Lafayette Street was straightened at Pennyworth Corner—and we stop suddenly and grin at one another.

There have been great changes in Jaalam through the years, but there has been no change in ourselves. Things happen, and the face of the town is altered—and still no one bothers to set it down. And why should they? It's not news; everyone knows about it. Without going to our dog-eared copies of old town reports there are few of us who could tell when the new school was built, when the old woolen mill on Boggestow was burned, when the last trolley car bumped and swayed down Lafayette Street. And someone, some day, will be very impatient with us. If only we'd set things down, clearly! But we didn't. We never do.

* * *

And—and if this be treason to New England, you may make the most of it—I'm rather glad that we do not. Something vital goes out of things too carefully recorded; there should ever be a dim aura of mystery about the past. My house was built, over a century ago, by a certain Elisha Cotting, but I know no more of him than that he came to Jaalam from Sudbury and returned there in his age. More intimate knowledge of Elisha would spoil the feeling I have for him as, in this spring sunlight, I trim the apple trees he set, and plan to retop the chimneys he reared. Elisha might have been a quite prosaic person, but to me he is an older New England with corded forearms and chin whiskers and a frosty blue eye. I have to live up to him.

And that's as it should be. The past should be kept shadowy, a veiled mystery in which the figures of great men move. There's something wrong with a town, a person, when records are too well and too thoroughly kept; for the keeping, and not the thing recorded, becomes the object.

And Jaalam feels much as I do. We're charitable, even amid our impatience, toward those who spread the dam across Pond Brook, and put in the spillway and straightened the brook itself—and then forgot to set it on record. For what matters, after all, is not when it was done, or by whom, but what was done. That's record enough.

DANIEL CHASE

Now Is the Steady Laughter

Now is the bright beginning
of new things never lost,
after the final thinning
of orchards and fields of frost.

Now is the warm returning
of blade and stream and goose;
here is insistent yearning
of the warmer urge let loose.

Now is the steady laughter
of raindrops on the gable,
and the first bloom we went after
smiling on the table.

Now is the swaying motion
of trees in flowered dress.
Now is the heart's devotion
to growth and loveliness.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERESTING DESIGN IN AMERICAN CERAMIC TILES

IT IS JUST ABOUT a hundred years since tiles were first manufactured in the United States. Since then, they have been made in great abundance for domestic and civic buildings. These tiles were photographed at the Lawson Estate in Egypt, Massachusetts.

The Watcher

Her sharp, bright eyes are first to see
The first bud on her lilac-tree;
Her thin old fingers first to touch
The pale green shoots that mean so much.
She darts about her small front-yard,
Silent, eager, breathing hard,—
As if the whole spring waited there
To shake its flowers on her white hair!

PAULINE HAVARD

"When shall Christianity be demonstrated?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORLD TODAY is undoubtedly in a serious mood. Indeed, large numbers of its inhabitants are cheerless, fearful, and even perhaps in despair. Driven from their homes, having little or no immediate prospect of employment or income, many look hopelessly for hope of brighter days. Informed in some measure of these conditions resultant from war, many who are living in comparative peace and comfort are aware of the oppressive dreariness of the war clouds which enshroud the world. Yet those who think on God, remembering His continual love to mankind, must ask themselves, in the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 42:11), "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God;" they must praise Him who, as the Psalmist declared (Psalms 103:3, 4), "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies."

Because of this native trust in a higher power, men are bound to admit that the good in which they believe must be proved in practical experience, in order that the workings of evil may be subdued, nullified, and thus overcome as unreal. And is it not certain that this confidence in good, as being natural, is expressive of the divine power through whose everpresence evil is self-compelled to expose its temporal nature? Near the close of the preceding century, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said in her Message to The Mother Church for June, 1898 (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 12), "This closing century, and its successors, will make strong claims on religion, and demand that the inspired Scriptural commands be fulfilled." These Scriptural commands include the great First Commandment that men acknowledge the one infinite God, and the command of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, who said (John 15:12), "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you."

What remedy is needed for war and its antecedent and resultant hatreds and cruelties other than that which may be found in the sincere application in daily living of the spirit of these commandments! Mrs. Eddy says, in the message mentioned above (p. 13), "Chief among the questions herein, and nearest my heart, is this: When shall Christianity be demonstrated according to Christ, in these words: 'Neither shall they say, Lo, here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you'?" Clearly and imperatively these words bring before our own consciousness the demand for healing sinful mental elements out of which war is constructed. Is each individual keeping inviolate within his own heart the kingdom of Love, of Truth? There is no room in this spiritual kingdom for any acknowledgment of evil as having reality or power; as having intelligence to plan or pursue evil purposes. In the kingdom of God is no least element of hate from which can come those larger hates that tend toward war; there is no room therein for thoughts of envy or jealousy, pride or fear. Nor can there be indifference or selfishness in the sacred kingdom within spiritual thinking.

The knowledge of the one God, as infinite divine Mind, brings to the individual the duty to love Him so purely and sincerely that he is willing to strive to reflect Him in all his thinking, and to love mankind as Jesus bade his followers love; to love that which reflects God, divine Love. Only as this is done will "Christianity be demonstrated according to Christ." The knowing that "the kingdom of God is within you" is practical in helping to overcome the evils of war. This is evidenced in the exercise of those qualities of courage, truth, confidence, and hope which have been newly manifested and strengthened under stress of circumstances; it is proved in spontaneous expressions of helpfulness and kindness, in all those qualities which manifest good, and faith in good. Christianity can be demonstrated only through this reflecting and expressing of the Christlike qualities which are native to "the kingdom of God." And the opportunity to help the whole world in this effectual way is constantly present for all to accept and fulfill.

Ignorance of God, with its consequent fear and selfishness, is the underlying source of all human discord and woe. There is, however, the Scriptural assurance voiced by the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 11:9), "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." And Mrs. Eddy further says on page 13 of the message quoted above: "Sooner or later all shall know Him, recognize the great truth that Spirit is infinite, and find life in Him in whom we do 'live, and move, and have our being'—life in Life, all in All." She says furthermore, "Then shall all nations, peoples, and tongues, in the words of St. Paul, have 'one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.'" Since the imperative need is that Christianity be demonstrated, the opportunity to join in this demonstration is open to everyone who longs for "the kingdom of God" to be established in his own heart, and in all the earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

"Naar vil Kristendommen blive demonstreret?"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VERDEN I DAG er utvivlsomt i en alvorlig Sindsstemning. Ja, store Mængder af dens Beboere er nedtrykte og bange, ja maaske tilmed hensunket i Fortvivlelse. Mange Mennesker, der er jaget fra deres Hjem og med ringe eller ingen øjeblikkelig Udsigt til Arbejde eller Indtægter, har opgivet alt Haab om lysere Dage. Mange, der lever i forholdsvis Fred og Velvære, men i nogen Grad har hørt om disse Tilstande, som Krigen medfører, har Øjnene aabne for den truende Uhygge fra Krigsskyerne, som indhyller Verden. Men de, som har **G**ud i Tankerne og aldrig glemmer Hans uophørlige Kærlighed til Menneskeheden, maa med Salmistens Ord spørge sig selv (Salmernes Bog 42:12): "Hvorfor er du nedbøjet, Sjæl, hvi bruser du i mig? Bi efter Gud, thi end skal jeg takke ham, mit Aasyns Frelse og min Gud;" de maa takke og prise Ham, der, som Salmisten skriver (Salmernes Bog 103:3, 4), "tilgiver alle dine Misgerninger og læger alle dine Sygdomme, han, som udløser dit Liv fra Graven og kroner dig med Miskundhed og Barmhjertighed"

Med deres medfødte Tillid til en højere Magt maa Menneskene erkende, at det gode, de tror paa, maa bevises i Praksis, for at Virkningerne af det onde kan blive undertrykt og tilintetgjort, og saaledes overvundet som uvirkelige. Og er det ikke sikkert og vist, at denne Fortrøstning til det gode, som jo er naturlig medfødt, er Udtryk for den guddommelige Kraft, ved hvis Stedsenærvær det onde tvinges til selv at udlevere sin timelige Natur? Lige i Slutningen af det forrige Aarhundrede sagde Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, i sit Budskab til Moderkirken, Juni 1898 (*Christian Science versus Pantheism*, S. 12): "Dette Aarhundrede, der nærmer sig sin Ende, og kommende Sekler vil stille stærke Krav til Religionen og forlange, at de inspirerede bibelske Befalinger opfyldes." Disse bibelske Befalinger omfatter det store Første Bud, at Menneskene erkender den ene og eneste uendelige **G**ud og vor Vej-Viser, Kristi Jesu Befaling, som lyder (Johannes-Evangeliet 15:12): "Dette er min Befaling, at I skulle elske hverandre, ligesom jeg har elsket eder."

Hvad andet Lægemiddel behøves mod Krigen og alt det Had og den Grusomhed, som foraarsager den og følger i dens Kølvand, end det, vi vil kunne finde i en oprigtig Anvendelse i vort daglige Liv af Aanden i disse Bud! I ovennævnte Budskab (S. 13) siger Mrs. Eddy: "Det vigtigste af Spørgsmaalene heri, og det, der staar mit Hjerte nærmest, er dette: Naar vil Kristendommen blive demonstreret i Følge Kristus, i Følge hans Ord: 'Ikke heller vil man sige: Se her, eller: Se dér er det; thi se, Guds Rige er inden i eder'?" Klart og bydende fører disse Ord frem for vor egen Bevidsthed et Krav om at helbrede de syndige mentale Elementer, hvoraf Krigen opstaar. Holder hvert enkelt Menneske **K**ærlighedens, **S**andhedens, Rige rent og ukrænket i sit eget Hjerte? I dette aandelige Rige findes ingen Plads for nogen som helst Erkendelse af det onde som værende i Besiddelse af Virkelighed eller Magt, eller Intelligens til at fatte eller udføre onde Planer. I **G**uds Rige findes ikke de ringeste Had-Elementer, hvoraf der kan udvikles disse stærkere Former for Had, som fører til Krig; i **G**uds Rige er ikke Plads for Tanker paa Misundelse eller Skinsyge, paa Hovmod eller Frygt. Ligegyldighed og Selviskhed findes heller ikke i aandelig Tænknings hellige Rige.

Kundskaben om den ene og eneste **G**ud som uendeligt guddommeligt **S**ind paaforer Mennesker Pligt til at elske Ham saa rent og oprigtigt, at de er rede til at stræbe efter at genspejle Ham i al deres Tænkning og at elske Menneskeheden, som Jesus bød sine Tilhængere at elske; at elske, hvad der genspejler **G**ud, guddommelig **K**ærlighed. Kun saa vidt dette gøres, vil "Kristendommen blive demonstreret i Følge Kristus". En Erkendelse af at "Guds Rige er inden i eder", er en praktisk Hjælp til at overvinde Krigens Onder. Dette er bevist ved Udøvelsen af Egenskaber som Mod, Sandhed, Fortrøstning og Haab, som netop nu er blevet aabenbaret og styrket under Tidens Tryk; det er bevist ved spontane Udtryk for Hjælpsomhed og Godhed, ved alle de Egenskaber, som aabenbarer det gode og Tillid til det gode. Kristendommen kan kun demonstreres ved denne Genspejling af og Udtryk for de Kristus-Egenskaber, som hører hjemme i "Guds Rige". Og Lejligheden til paa denne virkningsfulde Maade at hjælpe den hele Verden findes til hver en Tid, og alle kan gribe og benytte den.

Det er Mangel paa Viden om **G**ud og den deraf følgende Frygt og Selviskhed, der ligger til Grund for al menneskelig Disharmoni og Ulykke. Men vi har denne bibelske Forsikring hos Profeten Esajas (Esajas's Bog 11:9): "Landet er fuldt af Herrens Kundskab, som Vandene dækker Havets Bund." Og Mrs. Eddy siger videre paa Side 13 i det ovenfor citerede Budskab: "Før eller senere skal alle kende Ham, erkende den store Sandhed, at **A**and er uendelig, og finde Livet i Ham, i hvem vi virkelig 'leve og røres og ere'—Liv i **L**ivet, alt i Altet." Hun siger ydermere: "Da skal alle Nationer, Folkeslag og Tungemaal, som Paulus siger, have 'een Gud og alles Fader, som er over alle og igennem alle og i alle'." Og da det altsaa er bydende nødvendigt, at Kristendommen bliver demonstreret, staar Lejligheden til at tage Del i denne Demonstration aaben for hver og een, som længes efter, at "Guds Rige" skal stadfæstes i hans eget Hjerte og over den hele Jord.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Primavera

In silver slippers and hose
And grass-green gown,
She smiles and nods as she goes
Through the smoke-gray town.

She is all bowing and blowing,
Glittering and sweet,
Fragrant as meadows growing
In summer heat.

Sweep up the dust from her way,
Shake out the leaves on the trees,
Whistle the children to play
To the organ grinder's wheeze.

Where the flower vender rings
His bell as she passes by,
Buds open their fluttering wings
Under a brilliant sky.

So follow the dancer that goes
In silver and grass-green gown,
It's little of joy one knows
In a smoke-gray town.

SARA KING CARLETON

In a Wedge of Sunlight

THE SUN, risen, no longer couched on a green mattress darting a fitful glance through watery jewels, bared its face and looked straight over the waves. They fell with a regular thud. They fell with the concussion of horses' hooves on the turf. Their spray rose like the tossing of lances and assegais over the riders' heads. They swept the beach with steel blue and diamond-tipped water. They drew in and out with the energy, the muscularity of an engine which sweeps its force out and in again. The sun fell on cornfields and woods. Rivers became blue and many-plaited; lawns that sloped down to the water's edge became green as birds' feathers softly ruffling their plumes. The hills, curved and controlled, seemed bound back by thongs, as a limb is laced by muscles; and the woods which bristled proudly on their flanks were like the curt, clipped mane on the neck of a horse.

In the garden where the trees stood thick over flower-beds, ponds, and greenhouses, the birds sang in the hot sunshine, each alone. . . . They sang exposed without shelter, to the air and the sun, beautiful in their new plumage, shell-veined or brightly mailed, here barred with soft blues, here splashed with gold, or striped with one bright feather. They sang as if the song were urged out of them by the pressure of the morning. . . .

The sun fell in sharp wedges inside the room. Whatever the light touched became dowered with a fanatical existence. A plate was like a white lake. A knife looked like a dagger of ice. Suddenly tumblers revealed themselves upheld by streaks of light. Tables and chairs rose to the surface as if they had been sunk under water and rose, filmed with red, orange, purple like the bloom on the skin of ripe fruit. The veins on the glaze of the china, the grain of the wood, the fibres of the matting became more and more finely engraved. Everything was without shadow. —From "The Waves," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Introducing Educational Innovations in Labrador

ORGANIZED PLAY was carefully introduced on the coast. It caught like wildfire among the children, and it was delightful to see groups of them naïvely memorizing by the roadside school lessons in the form of "Ring-of-Roses," "Looby-Loo," "All on the Train for Boston." To our dismay, in the minds of the local people the very success of this effort gave further evidence of our incompetence. . . . The laxity of "foreigners" on this article of the Creed (dancing) is proverbial. At the time there were two ministers in the place, and realizing that the people considered that our kindergarten was introducing the thin edge of the wedge, and that our whole effort might meet with disaster unless the rumours were checked, I went in search of them without delay.

Three o'clock found us knocking at the kindergarten door. The teacher and source of the reputed scandal seemed in no way disconcerted by the visitation. The first game was irreproachable—every child was sitting on the floor. But next the children were choosing partners, and though the boys had chosen boys, and the girls girls, the suspicions of the vigilance committee were aroused. No danger, however, to the three R's transpired, and we were next successfully piloted clear of condemnation through a game entitled "Piggie-wig and Piggie-wee." Our circulation was just beginning to operate once more in its normal fashion when we were told that the whole company would now "join hands and move around in a circle" to music. The entire jury sensed that the crucial moment had come. We saw boys and girls alternating, hand held in hand—and all to the undeniably secular libretto of "Looby-Loo." . . . We adjourned to an adjacent fish stage to discuss the matter. I need not dilate on the vicissitudes of the session. It was clear that all but "Looby-Loo" could obviously be excluded from the group of "questionables" but the last game was of a different calibre and must be put to vote. My readers will be relieved to learn that the resultant ballot was unanimously in favour of non-interference, and that from the pulpit the following Sunday the clergy gave to the kindergarten the official sanction of the Church. — From "A Labrador Doctor," by WILFRED THOMPSON GRENFELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1941

U. S. Is Warned On Sale of War Goods to Japan

Secretary of Y. M. C. A. in China says materials may come back in form of bombs and bullets.

War materials sold to Japan by the United States might some day be returned to this country—in the form of bullets and bombs.

Authority for this statement is based upon the information disclosed by G. G. Helde, Regional Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in China, who stated today that much of the war material which Japan has been importing from the United States is not being used. It is being put in reserve.

Mr. Helde, who has recently returned from the Far East, is in Boston in connection with the campaign of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. for funds for its World Service Work and War Prisoners' Aid Fund.

Oil Reserve

The Y. M. C. A. official said that Japan's reserves of oil and other materials for her war machine are not being used very heavily against China, but are being hoarded in the event of another war.

American residents in the Far East have been disturbed for a long time, Mr. Helde related, because of the apparent reluctance with which this country has imposed embargoes on Japanese imports of oil, scrap and lead.

[The latest embargo—that on lead—went into effect at midnight, March 23, with three Japanese ships slipping out of American ports before the midnight hour with some 4,000 tons of lead on board—enough, it was estimated, to supply Japan with 400,000,000 machine-gun bullets.]

Partial embargoes on certain types of gasoline, copper and scrap iron to Japan have been imposed during the past six months.

Stalemate in War

As to the present stalemate in the war between China and Japan, Mr. Helde believes this will continue until some turn in European affairs might give Japan encouragement to turn its eyes and its armies in the direction of Indo-China. In that event, he is of the opinion that Japan will endeavor to make peace with China by withdrawing its troops, in return for certain economic considerations.

Mr. Helde believes that this possibility of Japanese conquest to the south was what prompted Japan to sign its recent non-aggression pact with Russia, receiving assurance of no embarrassing action from that direction while pursuing southern objectives.

As for Russia's gain in the bargain, Mr. Helde is of the view that Stalin is willing to concede a great deal in order to encourage war among other countries for a long time to come, hoping that Russia may finally come out as the most intact nation of the whole world. He doesn't believe that Russia had any intention of attacking Japan anyway.

Mr. Helde paid tribute to the bravery of Chinese soldiers, pointing out that the scornful opinion of their ability as fighting men has been definitely refuted by their amazing bravery against overwhelming odds. He said that he thought the Japanese had now gone as far as they could in China.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder with light frost tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds becoming gentle variable Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 35 degrees in the city, slightly lower at inland suburbs.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder with heavy frost tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder with heavy frost tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder with light frost along the coast and heavy frost in the interior tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northwest winds diminishing tonight and becoming gentle variable Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday followed by increasing cloudiness over south portion late Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	73	New Orleans	64	72
Chicago	39	52	New York	44	72
Denver	36	59	Norfolk	55	76
Kansas City	50	60	Philadelphia	48	71
Los Angeles	55	79	St. Louis	44	60
Miami	75	82	San Francisco	52	61
Minneapolis	44	48	Washington	48	78

A—7:30 a. m.; E. S. T., April 22.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:49 p. m.; height 9.1 feet
Wednesday, 9:11 a. m.; height 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 7:03 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Leader

By a Staff Photographer

G. G. Helde

Regional Secretary for South and Central China.

Court Rules Against U. S. In Tax Suit

Attempts of the Federal Government to reach the cash-surrender value of an insurance policy and apply it to the delinquent taxes of a policyholder received a setback today in an opinion by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court in Boston.

In what is believed to be the first case of its kind, the Government sought to penalize the insurance company for refusal to turn over the value of the policy for application against the policyholder's taxes. The statute under which the Government sued provided that anyone holding a thing of value for another person must surrender it or become liable in a sum equal to the value of the demand.

Judge Sweeney said: "This is an action wherein the United States seeks a judgment against the defendant to the extent of the value of property in its hands belonging to one Edwin G. Robinson, Jr.," an Oregon taxpayer.

The defendant, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, failed to surrender the property demanded by the Government upon demand. The policy which the Government sought to reach was a 20-payment life policy in the face amount of $2,000.

The Court found that it would be necessary to determine the value of the property of the taxpayer before a penalty could be determined, and ruled that the defendant, the insurance company, had no property right in the insurance contract as put forward by the Government. The Government claimed that the insurance company's right in the policy equalled its cash surrender value.

"Before the Government can secure the penalty against the insurance company for its failure to turn over, it is required to prove value of the thing that it alleges was not turned over. This requirement has not been fulfilled. . . .

"Inasmuch as the plaintiff can institute a suit in the United States District Court in the State of Oregon in which that Court will have before it not only the present parties litigant, but also the insured and the beneficiary, I deem it advisable to dismiss this action, not only on the legal grounds set forth above, but, if important, as a matter of discretion."

Old Colony Road In Supreme Court Over Tax on Land

Trustees of the Old Colony Railroad appealed today to the full bench of the State Supreme Judicial Court from the refusal of the Appellate Tax Board to hear their petition for abatement of a $10,114 tax assessed by the City of Boston on a parcel of land in Dorchester.

The railroad's claims for abatement amounting to $3,331.65 were dismissed by the Tax Board for lack of jurisdiction. The Board alleged failure of the company to comply with State law requiring payments of one-half the tax due before taking an appeal from the action of the Board of Assessors, who had previously refused to abate the tax.

Moderately Cool Weather for N. E.

Moderately cool weather for New England for the next five days was forecast today by the U. S. Weather Bureau at Boston as follows:

Extended forecast for the period 7:30 p. m. Tuesday to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, April 26.

The temperature will average lower than normal during the next four days. Normals for the period are for Boston, 50 degrees; New Haven, 51; Burlington, 48; Concord, N. H., 47; Nantucket and Portland, 46, and Eastport, 42.

It will be moderately cool during during most of the period with small temperature fluctuations. Precipitation will total light, less than one-third of an inch. It will occur as scattered showers on Thursday and Friday over practically all sections.

New England Pushes Flood Control Work

Reservoirs being built on Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers to check waters.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the most part this has been a floodless spring in New England. The weather has been benevolent. There has been no combination of heavy rains and rapidly melting snows which precipitates great floods. And this year, for the first time, there was a new factor: a $30,000,000 flood control program.

The scope of this work, confined to the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, is limited as Army Engineers judge flood control. Yet enough will be accomplished this year to give New England a substantial measure of security against flood disasters such as those of 1927, 1936 and 1938.

On the Merrimack, the construction of two large reservoirs together with new flood walls, dikes and pumping stations built and being built at Nashua, Lowell, Haverhill and one or two other points will almost complete this river's flood control program.

Three Large Reservoirs

While on the Connecticut, construction of three large reservoirs together with local works will provide a measure of control against floods that this great valley has never known.

Two large reservoirs are now being built on the Merrimack in New Hampshire, the Blackwater Reservoir near Concord and the Franklin Falls Reservoir near Plymouth; these together with local works will provide protection against three quarters of the average annual flood damage to New Hampshire and Massachusetts cities and towns.

This is the estimate of Army engineers.

They say that the completion of the present Merrimack program in 1942 (when the Franklin Falls Dam will be finished) will eliminate 74 per cent of the annual average flood damage in the valley.

Three other reservoirs in New Hampshire have been planned in addition to the two now under construction. These are the Hopkinton Everett, the West Peterboro and the Mountain Brook reservoirs. Should these be built within a few years, the control of floods in the Merrimack basin would be assured with even more certainty.

Comparable Expenditures

In flood control work thus far, expenditures on the Merrimack and the Connecticut are comparable. Somewhat over $13,000,000 has been appropriated and is being outlayed for the Merrimack and about $19,000,000 (which includes local contributions) has been appropriated for the Connecticut.

The work on the Merrimack is approaching its finish under the $13,000,000 appropriations, while the work on the Connecticut, which calls for ultimate expenditures of $75,000,000, is just getting under way.

The most extensive works on the Connecticut are located at Hartford, where large dikes and flood walls are being built on both sides of the river.

A Few Statistics

Some idea of size of these Hartford projects may be gleaned from a brief statement of statistics:

An earthen dike nearly seven miles long will stretch along the west bank from the north to the south of Hartford and near the downtown sections there will be a concrete dike of more than half a mile.

This combination of earthen and concrete dike will stretch, when completed, from the Wethersfield town line on the north to high ground near the Windsor town line on the south.

Similar local projects are being carried out in Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke and Northampton, the populous communities of the lower valley which bore the brunt of the floods in 1936 and 1938.

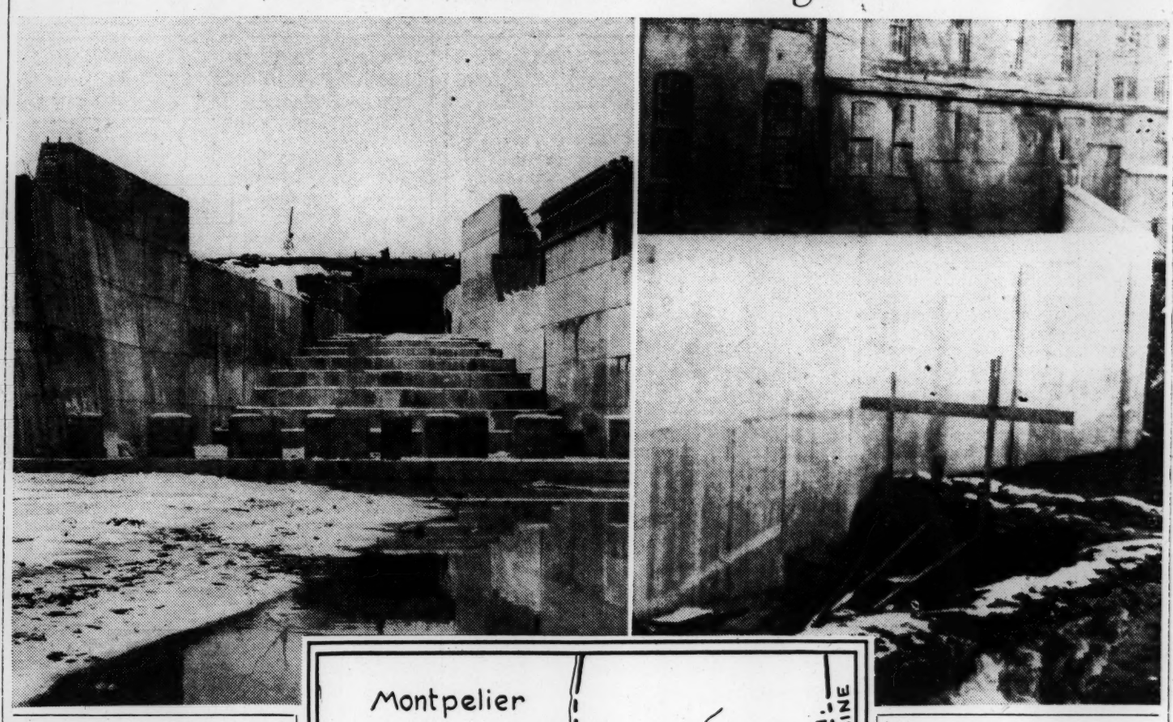
In the matter of reservoirs, though three are now under construction, the revised Connecticut program calls for 20. The three being built are the Knightsville Reservoir in western Massachusetts, the Birch Hill Reservoir which lies on the eastern drainage slopes in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the Surry Mountain Reservoir in New Hampshire east of Bellows Falls, Vermont. All are scheduled to be completed this year.

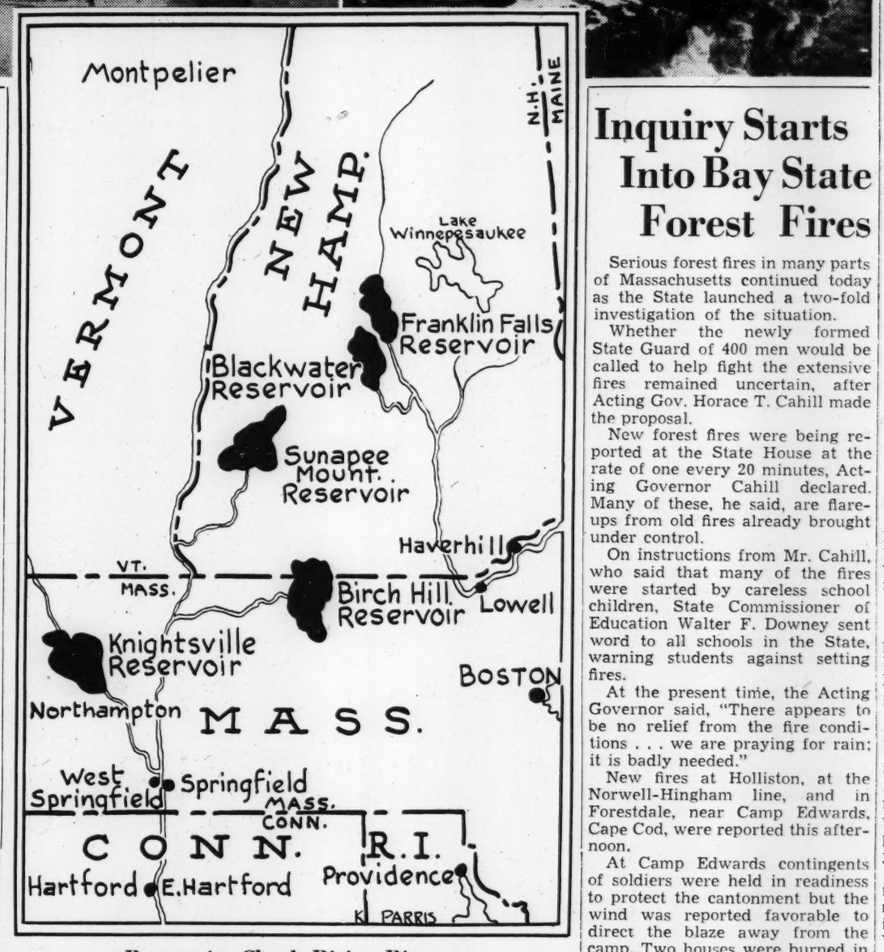
17 More Contemplated

The remaining 17 reservoirs now contemplated in the $75,000,000 program stretch along both banks of the Connecticut far up into Vermont and New Hampshire.

Although flood control is making substantial progress in these two river valleys, similar projects are needed on other New England rivers. Surveys have been made, for example, on the Thames and Pawtuxet, in southern New England but actual programs are yet to be authorized and funds appropriated. This will come in time, Army engineers believe, but not until the bulk of the work for the Connecticut and Merrimack is completed. The reason that these two rivers have been given priority is that no other streams in New England have suffered such a succession of serious floods in such a brief period. Flood control on these rivers was the most urgent. And at last it is being realized.

Flood Control in New England





Reservoirs Check Rising Rivers

Upper Left: Construction of outlet into a stilling basin at Franklin Falls Dam, New Hampshire. Upper Right: Flood wall built up to the second-story level of a factory adjacent to Mill River (tributary to the Connecticut River) in Springfield, Mass. Lower: Dark sections on the map show five areas where flood-control reservoirs are under construction in the Merrimac and Connecticut River Valleys. All but the Franklin Falls reservoir in New Hampshire are scheduled for completion late this year. Cities marked on the rivers show points where extensive flood-control works are under construction.

Candy Plant Is Closed By Strike on Pay

The candy factory of Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., fourth largest in New England, continued closed today in a strike involving 800 workers.

The company, which is located in Malden, had been negotiating for some weeks with a union of the American Federation of Labor, but the dispute ran into a deadlock, and the stoppage followed yesterday.

The issue was reported today to be solely wages. The company and the union could not get together on the union's proposal of increases. At the union's offices it was said today that advances of five to ten cents an hour for all employees were asked.

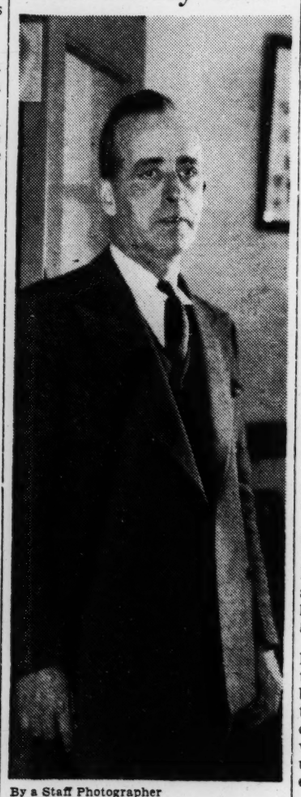
Both sides are scheduled to come before the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House tomorrow afternoon. Previously the disputants had visited the Board several times in endeavors to avert a walkout.

The dispute came up in negotiations for renewal of an agreement. The union, which is Federal Labor Union 20,567, has been organized in the plant for four years.

Strike Spreads

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Approximately 100 more employees today joined the strikers at the American Hardware Company, engaged on defense orders, as negotiations between the management and the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations continued.

New Survey Chief



By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Francis L. Gallen

Lieut. Francis L. Gallen of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey took over the Boston office today, relieving Lieut. Ronald R. Moore, who is being transferred to Seattle to superintend construction of two new survey vessels there.

Lieutenant Gallen comes from Florida, where he has been engaged in survey work from Florida to Chesapeake Bay.

By coincidence, Lieutenant Gallen and Lieutenant Moore are both natives of Somerville, where they attended high school together. Later they were classmates at Tufts.

So. American 'Dictators' Differ Because of No Forced Ideology

South American dictators are local strong men, but they are not inspired by Hitler or Mussolini, Frank B. Lenz, International Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, told the Advertising Club today.

Speaking on "What Latin Americans Think of Us" at the Pan American Day luncheon of the Club, Dr. Lenz, who has spent considerable time in the South American countries, said that these men "have no ideology to force on their neighbors either by violence or 'fifth column' methods.

"They do not persecute the Jews," he said, pointing out that "many Latin American Republics are offering havens of refuge for the Jews."

Mr. Lenz stressed the importance of the Y. M. C. A. branches in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Peru, Chile, and Mexico and described the Association as an important agent in "implementing the good neighbor policy."

Speaking of the good neighborliness of the United States, he said that this policy could not have been timed better because it robbed the totalitarian agents of much of their "vicious" propaganda which began in 1934. It continues unabated, however, up to the present moment, he added.

Answering the question as to what Latin Amercans think of the United States, Mr. Lenz said that their suspicions of their big neighbor to the north have been somewhat allayed. They no longer look on Uncle Sam as the "Colossus of the North," he assured his audience, and the "Yankee peril" is fast becoming the "Yankee friend."

But what impresses him most about relationships between North and South Americans, Mr. Lenz said is "that we don't know anything about each other. Our ignorance of Latin America is colossal."

He sees developing, however, "a new spiritual relationship based upon mutual respect and confidence. If this can be deepened and strengthened in the years ahead, we can all look forward to a new and happier era in Pan American relations."

Mr. Lenz believes that relations between the United States and South America can be greatly improved by travel, but he sees the need for "much improvement in our travel facilities."

Somerville Ford Opening

The big Ford assembly plant at Somerville employing 1,000 workers will reopen next Monday, it was said today. Closing was forced by the strike at the parent Ford plant in Michigan, which supplies the local assembly line with stock.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in First Congregational Church, Merrimack Street, at 8 p. m.

Round Table discussion on "Should We Send Armed Forces Outside the Western Hemisphere?" Prof. Charles Ramsey as leader. In the New England Town Hall Conference Room, Civic Reportory Building, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Lecture on "Landscape in the Austrian School of Painting in the Beginning of the 16th Century," by Dr. Otto Benesch, former Curator of the Albertina Museum, Vienna. In the Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, gallery talks on "The Shakespearean Period," by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m., and "The Ancient Near East," by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Exhibition of the printing and binding of books by William Dana Orcutt, of the Plimpton Press, under the auspices of the Club of Odd Volumes. Included in the display will be an advance copy of the new subscription edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, now on display at the Christian Science Publishing House, At 77 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, through April 26, from 2 to 6 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Inquiry Starts Into Bay State Forest Fires

Serious forest fires in many parts of Massachusetts continued today as the State launched a two-fold investigation of the situation.

Whether the newly formed State Guard of 400 men would be called to help fight the extensive fires remained uncertain, after Acting Gov. Horace T. Cahill made the proposal.

New forest fires were being reported at the State House at the rate of one every 20 minutes, Acting Governor Cahill declared. Many of these, he said, are flareups from old fires already brought under control.

On instructions from Mr. Cahill, who said that many of the fires were started by careless school children, State Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey sent word to all schools in the State, warning students against setting fires.

At the present time, the Acting Governor said, "There appears to be no relief from the fire conditions . . . we are praying for rain; it is badly needed."

New fires at Holliston, at the Norwell-Hingham line, and in Forestdale, near Camp Edwards, Cape Cod, were reported this afternoon.

At Camp Edwards contingents of soldiers were held in readiness to protect the cantonment but the wind was reported favorable to direct the blaze away from the camp. Two houses were burned in the area during the forenoon.

Separate investigations into the forest fires in Massachusetts were launched by the State Fire Marshal, Stephen C. Garrity, and the State Conservation Commissioner, Raymond J. Kenney.

Thus far, no evidence of incendiarism or sabotage has been found, Mr. Kenney said. Most of the fires have been due, he believed, to carelessness in those driving or walking through forest areas.

Atmospheric conditions today, Mr. Kenney said, were a bit more encouraging, despite the continued strong wind. He hoped for early relief because some of the fire figthers have now been on duty 48 hours.

All fires burning yesterday are now under control, he reported, but reports of new fires came in this morning from the Quabbin watershed, Belchertown and Pelham. He didn't know whether any of the fires were serious.

Only heavy rainfall, it was said, would end the present crisis and this, it appeared, is still some days off. The United States Weather Bureau at Boston, in a five-day forecast, saw no rain until Thursday or Friday when scattered showers are predicted.

Following in the footsteps of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Gov. Robert O. Blood ordered New Hampshire woods closed as of sundown tonight. Maine's forest Commissioner, Raymond E. Rendell, issued an appeal for caution in the coastal woodlands.

The Massachusetts forests remained closed for an indefinite period following the emergency meeting of the Governor's Council last night, the first since the 1938 hurricane. (Connecticut closed its woods yesterday afternoon.)

Although Massachusetts experienced the greatest fire loss, parts of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut were also damaged.

In a general survey of the fire situation the Associated Press estimated that more than 100,000 acres of woodland in 13 states had been burned over and reduced to blackened wastes in the fires of Sunday and Monday.

Three U. S. Prosecutors Are Named by Brandon

Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, announced today the appointment of three Greater Boston men to the prosecutors' staff in Boston. The three men were Gerald J. McCarthy, East Boston, Assistant United States Attorney; Robert H. Gallagher, Brookline, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; and Philip P. A. O'Connell, Medford, also a Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Dever Urges Change in Car Registration

Shifting of date from Jan. 1 to July 1 proposed in bill Goodwin and others oppose.

The economic advantages to the Commonwealth and its millions of automobile drivers of changing the car registration date from Jan. 1 to July 1 are so great that it would be poor business to ignore the issue, Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, told the Legislative Committee on Insurance today.

Representing the State Automobile Dealers Association which filed the July 1 registration bill, Mr. Dever contended that the Jan. 1 date is hard on motorists who are faced with countless other expenses the first of the year. He said the July 1 registration would enable motorists to keep their cars on the road through the winter and add $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in State gasoline revenues.

One of Five Bills

The former Attorney General was favoring one of five bills in the hands of the Committee sponsoring changes in the registration time. The other four bills proposed April 1, But Mr. Dever claimed that even at that time, motorists were still faced with fuel, lighting and clothing bills contingent upon the winter and early Spring seasons.

The Committee had time this morning only to hear Mr. Dever, Charles F. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner, and Frank A. Goodwin Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Mr. Harrington pointed out that the registration change would increase the costs of his department and create inconveniences to motorists trying to save insurance expenses.

Mr. Goodwin charged that the chief beneficiaries of the change would be the gas and oil companies, and automobile dealers who would do more business at the expense of the motorist" rather than in his favor.

Disapproves Bill

Also waiting to express disapproval of the measure was John W. Downs, counsel for the State Federation of Insurance Companies.

Supporting Mr. Dever were most of the Chambers of Commerce of large cities in the Commonwealth, some of them expressing the opinion that the July 1 registration date would coincide with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to end the State's fiscal year on July 1 instead of Dec. 1.

Mr. Dever stated that his plea for the new registration date was made in behalf of low-income families who could not pay their New Year bills and keep the car going at the same time. He said that 17 per cent of the State's motorists did not register their cars until April 1 now, chiefly because they could not afford to meet fuel and lighting bills in the winter and pay insurance costs on the car.

New Year bills, he said, included the costs of Christmas shopping and expenditures for Thanksgiving which some families do not pay off for weeks.

Lightest of Year

The month of July, Mr. Dever continued, is probably the lightest of the year on the family's pocketbook. He disapproved the April 1 date because farmers, he said, are just involved in repair and feed payments and the average family is getting its Spring clothing bills.

This was Mr. Dever's second legislative committee appearance since he left the office of attorney general last Fall.

A chief opponent of the change was Sidney S. Von Loesecke, representing the Automobile Legal Association.

After pointing out that 35 per cent of Massachusetts cars are not registered before April 1, Mr. Von Loesecke insisted the real reason motorists delay registration "is that by waiting until April 1 or after at least 25 per cent of their excise tax is saved and 20 per cent of their insurance premium.

"If this bill is passed, it will not assist these low income motorists to put their cars on the road, it will compel them to put their cars on the road for 12 months in the year and thereby rob them of the opportunity they now have to save money.

"In addition to the $1,000,000 additional gasoline tax, there will probably be at least an equal amount of additional excise tax to pay. So that this bill, that the proponents say will be a great benefit, will cost a large number of motorists some $2,000,000 in taxes alone, not to mention a probable $2,250,000 in additional insurance premiums."

A confused financial situation in which motorists would pay 10 per cent more for their automobile insurance for only nine months of service under the proposed registration change was cited by William F. Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Registry. The motorist taking out his plates on July 1, he said, would pay 100 per cent, get a 30 per cent rebate for withdrawing his plates from Jan. 1 to April 1, as some now do, then pay 40 per cent of the total when he takes his plates out April 1, for an aggregate of 110 per cent.

He pointed out that the costs of administering the changed registration date would be increased $250,000 to $300,000 over the present figures.

Public Aid Costs in Vermont Found Well Below Other States

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 22—Vermont, frugal in all things, is keeping its per capita public assistance costs among the lowest in the Nation, according to statistics compiled by the State Department of Old-Age Assistance. Not only is Vermont below other New England States in such expenditures but also below the national average.

The State's per capita expenditure for general relief, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and to the blind, is $5.14 compared with a national average of $7.67 and with the per capita outlay in other New England States ranging from a high of $13.50 in Massachusetts to a low of $7.68 in New Hampshire.

In all branches of public assistance, except general relief, the Federal Government pays approximately one-half of the cost.

Per capita cost of old-age assistance in Vermont is $2.90 compared with the national average of $3.61; aid to dependent children is .61 as compared to $1.01; aid to the blind, .11 as compared with .18 and general relief $1.52 as against $3.07.

In every bracket, the department says, Vermont is giving adequate assistance to those seeking relief but careful check is made to keep the costs down.

Appointments

Among new appointments announced by Gov. William H. Wills are those of Phllip Shutler of Northfield, Director of the State Planning Board, to be Chairman of the new Board of Aeronautics, and H. Elmer Marsh of Montpelier, Chief Inspector of the Motor Vehicle Department, to be Acting Commissioner during the absence in army camp of Commissioner Murdock A. Campbell. Ara A. Griggs of Bennington, will move up temporarily to the post of Chief Inspector.

A decision on reorganization of the department in the absence of Commissioner Campbell was reached by the Governor at a meeting with Deputy Commissioner Kirk L. Elsworth, Chief Clerk Louis B. Tims and Inspector Marsh. Mr. Marsh has been with the department for 15 years. Mr. Griggs, the new Chief Inspector, has been with the department longer than any other employee. He was the original inspector, covering the entire State when the department was started in 1919.

Commissioner Campbell, who was granted a leave of absence several months ago, is a Lieutenant Colonel on the staff of the 43rd division.

Maple Sugar

Unseasonably warm weather of the past two weeks brought an abrupt end to the maple sugar season in Vermont. As a result, the Department of Agriculture is anticipating a below normal crop when figures from all parts of the State have been compiled. While the yield was subnormal in quantity, the crop will test considerably above normal in quality.

Unfavorable weather conditions, principally lack of moisture, was generally attributed to be the cause of the season's small crop. Sugar bush operators were united in declaring the season had been peculiar in many respects. The sap, they said, would run only a few hours each day, due to the extremely cool nights, while a normal season will produce a few nights warm enough to have the sap run most of the 24 hours. From the quality standpoint, however, the cool, dry weather has helped to produce syrup of the best flavor.

Notwithstanding the small syrup crop, Agricultural Department officials say there will be no shortage, as a considerable quantity of both sugar and syrup was carried over from last year.

Military Service

Vermont has thus far furnished 1,072 men for military service under the draft law, 574 of whom were inducted into Federal service during March. The district office has announced that all replacements under the first eight draft calls have now been placed. There are 18 replacements due on the ninth call dated April 14-16, in which the State's quota is 82.

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Why Not Make It a Year-Round Campaign

By a Staff Artist

House Overturns Report on Fish Measure

New Bedford and Gloucester legislators today were ready to consolidate their initial victory gained in overturning an adverse committee report on a bill to permit transportation of fish over the highways on Sunday.

The overturning action came yesterday. Further steps are scheduled for today.

The favorable House action was taken although the Fishermen's Union (A. F. of L.) has threatened to strike if the measure is adopted.

Townsend Plan — The Lower Branch adopted, without debate, resolutions memorializing Congress to approve the Townsend National Recovery Plan.

Courts—The Legislative Committee on Judiciary will sit as a special commission to investigate the need of a complete revision of the Massachusetts District Court system. As a commission the Committee will have more adequate facilities for the study.

The Senate concurred with the House in approving the order providing for the study, the results of which are to be submitted to the present Legislature.

Opticians—The House rejected a bill to establish a State board of registration of opticians.

Kindergartens — The Senate killed a measure requiring cities with a population of 100,000 or more to maintain kindergarten classes.

Labor—Resolutions placing the Massachusetts Legislature on record as opposed to awarding of contracts to violators of Federal labor laws were turned down by the House.

School Board Pay Increases Are Protested

A series of new expenditures incurred by the Boston School Committee drew a strong protest from the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, in a letter in the hands of School Committeemen today, on the ground that every possible economy should be made while Boston's tax rate remains as high as $40 and the City's financial future remains uncertain.

The Bureau protested the recent salary increase for men teachers in the intermediate schools, which will add pay roll commitments of about $18,000 a year to the public school budget. Chairman Joseph C. White, defending the School Committee's action, replied that this would only cost $512 for the remainder of this year.

The Bureau also registered opposition to the reported plan to increase salaries of kindergarten teachers and schoolhouse custodians.

The Bureau further protested the filling of teacher vacancies during the past year and the reduction in quota of pupils assigned to each teacher.

The School Committee's contention has been that these moves have not added anything to the budget because economies elsewhere have neutralized their effect.

The Research Bureau contends, however, that the taxpayers have a right to expect a steady decline in school expenditures because of the steady, continuing decline in school enrollment. It declares the School Committee is not taking advantage of the opportunities to lighten the burden of school expenditures.

Opposition Hearing To Parole Group Plan

Massachusetts legislative committee hearings scheduled for tomorrow include:

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Opposition to legislation to establish a State Parole Commission of members appointed for 15-year terms at substantial salaries.

Great Carnival of Freedom To Be Held at Boston Garden

Boston Garden has been the scene of many colorful affairs—circuses, drills, revues, pet shows, and dance contests. On Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26, it will include not only all these entertainment features, but will also become a World's Fair in miniature when the Carnival for Freedom—said to be the first of its kind ever held in the United States—will take over for the benefit of 18 national and international relief organizations which are working to defend freedom.

There'll be plenty to interest every member of the family—pets of every description in the great Noah's Ark Pet Show for the children; smart hats for milady in the latest French styles at the French Hat Shop; and if Dad and the boys fail to get a big kick out of pitching balls at old crockery at the Bundles for Britain booth—well, we just don't know our carnivals.

Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, of Boston, Chairman of both benefits, said that it was hoped, when other cities see the success of this Carnival for Freedom, they will be quick to copy it.

Many outstanding bits of Old World charm will be transferred to the Boston Garden for the two-day affair.

At the Greek booth—imported hand embroideries and brass bells, with a sidewalk cafe and a wishing well. At The Netherlands booth—imported cheese, and a Dutch East Indies rice table, with Javanese girls in native costume. Bundles for Britain — substantial food, chicken and meat pies, salads, and sandwiches. Games for everyone. Finland—cakes and pastry made by Finnish cooks; music and Maypole dancing; pottery, glass, textiles.

A mobile kitchen, capable of serving 500 at a time will be on exhibit at the English-Speaking Union booth, with an English milk bar catering to customers. At the Czechoslovakian booth, visitors will find colorful peasant embroideries, laces—and Czech cookies and cakes.

A French sidewalk cafe will feature patisserie, perfumes, gloves, hats, and lingerie. At the Chinese Village—a Willow Pattern Tea House, with almond cakes, kumquats, and sesame seed candy; a Street of Shops; and the Red Gate Theater, with puppet performances every hour. There's also a mechanical representation of the Burma Road.

The League of Nations will present a candy garden, with tasty nosegays of gumdrops. Norway, before a beautiful backdrop of snow-capped mountains will have plenty of delicious Norwegian cookies and smorrebrod on sale.

Radio Station WRUL will conduct its regular program schedule of foreign broadcasts for these two days of the Carnival at its Boston Garden saudio.

Doctors' Leader Sees Need of Unity

Domestic differences should be subordinated to measures for the Nation's safety, Dr. Frank H. Lahey of Boston, President-Elect of the American Medical Association, warned the American College of Physicians now in session in Boston.

"We are facing a real national emergency and all the reforms, the advances made in social betterment, in labor legislation, and in our own profession, will be wasted if we lose this war."

"Let's insist that this is a real emergency and sink our differences. It may be true that many improvements and betterments, some pretty radical changes, should be brought about in this Country, but now is no time for such things. Let us say: we must first finish up with this emergency, and then we can attend to these other matters.

"Today is the time when we must have harmony and unanimity of effort to deal with the gravity of the emergency before us," declared the national medical leader.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, April 23

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News radiocast by recording.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Connecticut

New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 23
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m) and 11.73mc-25.6m.
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBSO (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks, Jose Bethencourt's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhymin' Time; Marimba Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Emma Otero and orchestra; Rhythmic Melodies; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Golden Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; New American Music.

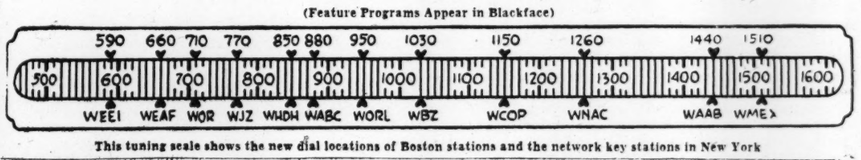
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6.15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—6.15 p. m.—Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7.00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7.30 p. m.—Hungarian March; News in English; Messages of the Hungarian World Association; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8.05 p. m.—News in English. Report JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8.15 p. m.—Starlight; Quiz for North America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—8.15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8.45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator, Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10.00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10.00 p. m.—Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala, 11.00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11.15 p. m.—Britain Speaks." Talk by J. L. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and music
3:30	Food talk: "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees vs. Philadelphia Nationals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Conn'e Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News: music: weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Don Allen's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45		Eugene M. McSweeney	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Housing talk
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs": drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orchestra; vocalist	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Wythe Williams "Selective Service"	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:15		"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30	"First Nighter": sketch; News	Bee"; questions	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Social Security talk
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People": interviews; music	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	WAGE Opening Program: vocalists; orch	Variety Hour
9:15	"Invitation to Learning"	"Unlimited Horizons": drama; AP news	"Fibber McGee and Molly": music	Address by Viscount Halifax	Variety Hour
9:30					Variety Hour
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show: guests; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Sen. Byrd, Va.	New American Music	Uncle Walter's Doghouse; comedy	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:30	Edm. R. Beckwith	New American Music		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch
10:45	News; Sports	New American Music		"Sentimental Concert"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel from London	Dance Digest
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather		Jive Maniacs, Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	R. Scott's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch	Day's End news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports.	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk: News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Julia Blake": drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft: organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Talk; Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	Two Men and a Girl	"Bachelor's Children"	Musical Early Edition	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk	The Dinning Sisters	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Singing Strings	Going Shopping With You
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julie"	"The Guiding Light"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio speakers	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Musicale	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Maries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural news;	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl"	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demurjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste": pianist	Dan Williams, songs
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	U. S. Navy Band	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees vs. New York Giants baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Bees vs. New York Giants baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama		John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	"Easy Does It": Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Laval's Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids" with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is the Threat of Hitler's New Order?"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	'How Did You Meet?": sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	dramatizat'n News	night": dramatic sk	Party Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45			and the Westerners		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	John Steele, talk	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	"Mr. District Attorney":	Guy Lombardo's Orch	Classical Album
9:45	Hoffa; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Sports; News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody; recordings	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	"Girl About Town"	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith":	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Adventures in Rhythm;	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

A QUICK WAY

To Get Information About Advertisers

Telephone one of the Bureaus listed below when current issues of The Christian Science Monitor do not carry in the advertisements information you need.

Should you seek the name of a Monitor-advertised florist, rug cleaner, or hardware store . . . or a certain product . . . a Bureau will gladly tell you just the advertiser that can serve you. If you plan to take a trip, keep this Bureau listing, and call for information when visiting any city where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3-6681
Montgomery—9 a. m.-12 m., 3-6 p. m. daily Walnut 4409

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Crestview 6-9901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Citrus 2-6904
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Tucker 2181
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m. Mon. and Tues. 4677
Redlands—8-5 daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 3748
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun 5-1211
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4936
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Stockton—Daily 2-3154
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Arizona 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed. Thurs. and Fri. 5-7113
Greenwich—9-5:30 daily; Wed. 9 a. m., 1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9-12 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 1724
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3405

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9878

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 8-0762
*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sunday 32248
St. Petersburg—2-4 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 66-343
Tampa—9-5 daily ex. Sun. M 60-837

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 463-W

*Branch Office

ILLINOIS

Bloomington—8-11 a. m. daily Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. 774
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—Daily 3785 Red
La Grange—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. La Grange 564
Moline—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Moline 6846
Oak Park—Daily Euclid 2611
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Forest 3127
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4457
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1236
Winnetka—9 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 1683

INDIANA

Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Hammond 45
Indianapolis—8:30 to 5:00 daily ex. Sun. Lincoln 5958

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7479
Des Moines—9:30-11:30 a. m. daily 7-0757

KANSAS

Topeka—2-4 p. m. daily 9269
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 2-7 p. m. daily 94791

KENTUCKY

Louisville—11 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Jackson 3411

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—9 to 5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 3857
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2936

MAINE

Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-0623

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2981
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Haverhill—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5147-R
Lowell—9 a. m.-12 m. Mondays 2-9748
Malden—9 to 10 a. m., 5 to 7 p. m. daily ex. Sunday Malden 3700-W
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 1097-R
Newton—8 a. m. to 12 m. Mon. and Wed.; Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—8:30-11 a. m. daily Granite 1076-M
Somerville—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Somerset 3067
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1617
Wellesley— 1736

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1163
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 8707
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 41715
Muskegon—8:30 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 32-235
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—8-10 a. m.-5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 6824

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Cherry 4872
St. Paul—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily Garfield 9329

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3782-3709
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5179

MONTANA

Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 2-1684
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1219-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 8420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—8-7 p. m. daily ex. Sunday, 9-6 p. m. Sat. 2471
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 8-6773
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6914
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 a. m.-11:30 a. m. daily ex. Fri. and Sun. Orange 3-8953
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily 6-8582

Saltonstall's 'El' Deficit Action Upheld

Possible legal action by the Attorney-General's office for an accounting covering the 23 years of public control of the Boston Elevated Railway was still under consideration today, following a ruling by the State's attorney on the Governor's right to withhold payment of the deficit incurred by the "El."

Under State law, the deficit must be paid by the State, and then recovered from the communities served by the Elevated. Another statute requires approval of the Governor and Council on all funds disbursed by the State Treasurer. The two sections have given rise to a question on whether the Governor may refuse to approve the Treasurer's warrant.

"The Governor and Council have a definite duty to take action upon such warrant," Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney-General, said last night. "If the Governor and Council are in doubt as to whether or not it is legal for the Governor to withhold the warrant under his hand and for the Council to withhold its advice and consent, a question of sufficient importance may properly be raised upon which the Governor and Council may have authority to require the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court," he added.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bushnell said his office was considering the Boston Finance Commission suggestion for an accounting. Mr. Bushnell said he hoped to discover a "shorter and more direct way to settle the questions of law involving the methods of accounting adopted by the Elevated trustees, upon which I believe there should be an adjudication.'"

Bill for Probe Of Women's Wages Urged at Hearing

Charges that women are forced to work at wages below the standard set by minimum wage laws were voiced today by Representative Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville, as she urged passage of her bill to require the State Department of Labor and Industry to investigate wages paid to women in all lines of industry.

Representative Falvey said the women are afraid to report minimum wage law violations because of fear of losing their jobs.

Under the Falvey bill the wording of the present law that the department "may investigate" wages paid to women would be changed to "must investigate." She agreed that the Department would need additional inspectors to provide for inspection of each company at least once a year.

Miss Margaret Wiseman, Secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts supported the Falvey bill, saying that the present inspection force is inadequate. She asserted the only six inspectors are available to enforce 24 minimum wage decrees.

Edward F. Connelly, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, opposed the bill. He argued that many lines of industry are not now operating under minimum wage decrees, and yet the bill would require the department to investigate these firms as well.

Maine Truckmen See Strike Won

PORTLAND, Maine, April 22 (AP)—Union President Raymond M. Conary predicts "capitulation" of Maine Interstate truckers within "four or five days" to pay boost demands of 800 organized drivers, helpers and platform men.

The strike has paralyzed virtually all truck commerce between Boston and Maine points.

With about 400 trucks tied up since midnight Sunday by the American Federation of Labor union's strike, Mr. Conary portrayed the opposition last night as "disintegrating as individual operators approach us for contacts."

However, Mayo S. Levenson, who represents a majority of the 32 lines involved, said they were holding firm and waiting for the union to make the first move. The owners claimed they had offered to increase wages two and one half cents an hour; the union asked raises ranging from five to eight cents.

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Annual Herring Run

John N. Meissner

Middleboro, Mass., Has Its Spring Display

G. L. Ferriera, who owns the fishing rights in what is reputedly the world's largest herring run, dips his quota out of the Nemasket River in Middleboro, where 400 barrels a day are taken from now until the end of April.

Camp Edwards' Soldier Band To Follow Koussevitzky Baton

News of defense and military activity in New England today:

Patriot—Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, goes to Camp Edwards to lead the soldiers' band of the 180th Field Artillery in a special concert, May 6.

Battleground—Most of Cape Cod is becoming a pseudo battleground. Extensive unit and regimental maneuvers are taking place every day now, spreading farther and farther abroad from Camp Edwards. Old "salts" on the Cape are getting used to seeing soldiers anywhere at almost any time of day.

Doings at Dennis—A typical defense day on the Cape: The first battalion of the 180th Field Artillery (450 men) are conducting a tactical problem of defense to prevent the landing of "enemy" invaders along the shore between Dennis and Truro. Last night the troops bivouacked at Dennis, leaving at dawn today to take positions among the dunes and rolling hills.

Defense School—With an eye to military defense, the Maine Senate has enacted an emergency measure authorizing incorporation of the Maine Vocational School.

The measure, which listed several prominent Maine citizens as incorporators, was passed yesterday in anticipation of receipt of Federal funds.

The bill would establish a school to train young persons in defense activities.

At Groton—Keel-laying ceremonies for the submarine Albacore were held at the Electric Boat Company's shipyard yesterday in Groton, Conn.

Navy and company officials watched the placing of welded plates on blocks in what will be the amidships section of the submersible.

Six other submarines are now under construction on ways at the plant and still two others are being made ready for delivery.

New Commander in Boston—The War Department announces at Washington assignment of Brig. Gen. Kenneth I. Blood to command Boston Harbor Defenses at Fort Banks. He now is in the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery in the capital.

M. I. T. Makes Plans For Graduations

Plans for the seventy-fourth graduation exercises on June 10, at which Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, will deliver the commencement address, have been announced by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. Ralph G. Hudson, Chairman of the Committee on Commencement, also announced that the baccalaureate address to the class of 1941 would be given in Walker Memorial on Sunday, June 8, by Anton J. Carlson, physiologist and for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Wilson is returning to speak to the outgoing class of his alma mater just 25 years after his own graduation from the Institute in 1916.

Dr. Carlson was graduated from Augustana College in 1898 and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Leland Stanford Junior University in 1902.

Dodo and Ra Help Puzzler to World Fame

Jack Barrett picked up a newspaper and idly solved a crossword puzzle, even as you or I.

Not unlike most of us, he didn't let it go at that. He saw an opportunity for a career, little suspecting, however, that it was a career which would take him to many lands, and develop into a full-time profession.

When Mr. Barrett solved that first crossword puzzle in a New York paper in 1924, he simply thought it would be fun to try his hand at making one. He did. It was accepted and published, and he turned out two or three more. They were published, too. But there was one drawback—no pay.

The dodo was yet to become the Nation's number one bird of fame, and the stock of two-letter Egyptian sun gods and other curiosities had still to reach an all-time high. In fact, to most editors of the day, crossword puzzles were hardly more than fillers, and most of them were contributed free.

Then Came the Dawn

Mr. Barrett, however, still serious in his crossword career, approached the New York Evening Journal in 1925 with a proposal for a regular puzzle feature. It was accepted, and with pay this time—at $10 a puzzle for a daily feature. This was the first time, Mr. Barrett claims, that anyone had ever received as much as that for a crossword puzzle.

Jack Barrett

Crossword puzzle originator, who has returned from Europe to make his home in the United States after profitable journeys to many lands.

Americans now began vigorously sharpening their pencils ing ahead, too. The peak of puzzle interest had been reached in America, he figured, and he headed east, for England. The fad was yet to sweep the British Isles, and Mr. Barrett planned to be there to meet it. It was a smart move, as time proved.

Dictionaries shed the dust of years and came in for an unaccustomed thumbing. Crossword puzzle books fluttered off the presses like leaves off trees in fall. The crossword had arrived!

Young Mr. Barrett was riding high on the wave, but he was look-

He published two crossword puzzle books in England, and promptly sold a weekly puzzle to a London newspaper at $20 a puzzle. Then things began to happen—fast.

A World's Record Made

The London paper decided to run a competition puzzle, and turned to Mr. Barrett to originate the feature. "It caught on like a house on fire," as Mr. Barrett expressed it, and his fee was immediately raised to $50 a puzzle. Later it was upped, in two steps, to $100, and the puzzle ran for 14 years, "a world's record," Mr. Barrett says.

This weekly feature, however, was not his only product. The London Sunday Pictorial ran his Quiz Crossword for over three years, at $50 per puzzle. "John o' London" paid him $35 each for a series of literary problems for the intelligentsia. Tit-Bits took a weekly puzzle at $25 each, this feature running for over five years. In the meantime, fees of $15 to $20 were common for simpler puzzles. And Barrett puzzles were popular guests in every household, even to that of the Royal family and London nobility.

Marshfield Gets to Work On Fire Area

Continued from Page 1

closing all roads leading to the burned area thus enabling the work to go forward unimpeded.

Water Service

Water service throughout that part of Marshfield affected by the blaze was restored as quickly as possible while all mains in the area completely gutted were closed.

Selectmen Robert S. Boles (chairman) and Tracy Hatch were on the job most of the night and throughout today directing the rehabilitation work.

Although nearly 500 cottages were burned to the ground only 35 families were made homeless, most of the structures leveled being summer homes. All the families burned out were immediately taken care of by neighbors or by the town during the night.

Officials of the Old Colony chapter of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross arrived on the scene early this morning to render further assistance. Officials said a list of names of all those whose property was destroyed will be prepared and that the organization is ready to assist in the rebuilding of the homes of the year-round residents.

Loss Heavy

Mr. Boles, the first selectman, estimated the loss in Ocean Bluffs at $1,500,000.

Insurance adjusters and examiners were on hand early this morning to make estimates of the destruction and selectmen awaited an official insurance report expected within a few days.

Officials pointed out today that at no time during the conflagration was there a shortage of water. The reason that the 22 town fire departments on hand were unable to cope with the blaze was simply that the wind carried the flames from house to house at a speed beyond the control of the fighters.

For 20 years Marshfield had appropriated $300 annually as a saftey measure to burn over the strip bordering marsh grass in which the fire started. But it failed to make the appropriation during the past two years.

Byrd's Ship Coming to Hub Early Next Month

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—The North Star, one of two ships returning the Byrd Antarctic Expedition members from the South Pole, will arrive in Boston, Mass., about May 6, instead of Seattle, Wash., as originally planned.

This information was received today by the General Electric Company's shortwave station which has been in bi-weekly contact with the men.

The North Star is now off the coast of Chile, due to reach Balboa Thursday. The Bear, the other ship of the expedition, is proceeding up the east coast of South America and is due in Boston about May 20.

Jordan Marsh Co. Rewards Workers

Six employees of the Jordan Marsh Company store received checks for $1,000 last night at the annual dinner of the company's Quarter and Half-Century Clubs.

These employees, Miss Margaret A. Connelly, Miss Nellie T. Feeney, Miss Mary A. Magee, Miss Nellie A. Kane, Miss Julia A. McDevitt, and Miss Alice M. Nolan, have just completed 50 years of service with the company.

The presentation was made by Edward R. Mitton, President, before more than 600 members of the clubs and their guests. The Half Century Club was founded in 1922, and now has 33 members of its original 55.

The Quarter Century Club received 17 new members last night to boost that club's membership over the 450 mark.

Japanese Flowering Cherry Tree

Now in Full Blossom in the Fenway

Canada Halts Auto Making To Speed Armament Output

Foreign Trade Flashes

Production of new passenger-car models has been banned in Canada, to conserve machine tools and skilled labor for the Dominion's expanding armament program, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In 1940, about half of the 223,000 motor vehicles manufactured in Canada were trucks, artillery tractors, and other military vehicles. Military orders are expected to keep production of the automotive industry in Canada at top speed during 1941 to meet the needs of the armed forces of Canada, Great Britain, and other Empire countries, Mr. Smith said.

Expansion of production of military units has resulted in a sharp increase in demand for parts. Imports of these items from the United States during 1940 were double those of the year 1939, he said.

Argentine Cotton

Exports of raw cotton from Argentina in 1940 totaled 21,636 metric tons, compared with 19,388 tons the preceding year. Spain was the largest single purchaser of Argentine cotton in 1940, accounting for 10,076 metric tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 6,872 metric tons and Italy with 3,670.

Bata in Brazil

Plans of the Czechoslovak shoe firm of Bata, to establish a branch plant in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is of wide concern to the shoe-manufacturing industry of that area. The Bata program is an elaborate one involving control of its own supplies of leather, and hides, including cattle from Mato Grosso, pasturage facilities, and tanneries.

The Sao Paulo Federation of Industries has issued a memorandum pointing out that the capacity of the local shoe-manufacturing industry is at present equal to about double the actual demand. The memorandum further states that only one third of Brazil's population of 47,000,000 can afford to buy shoes of any kind, and that the powerful interests involved in the contemplated project would ruin the shoe industry of the State, and establish a monopoly under foreign control. Production of all types of footwear in the State of Sao Paulo in 1937 amounted to about 20,000,000 pairs, or about 45 per cent of aggregate Brazilian production in that year.

Palestine Movies

About 215 feature motion-picture films were imported into Palestine during 1940, of which 194 came from the United States. The war has resulted in further improving the already dominant position of American films in Palestine. The only competition to American films at present comes from Egyptian pictures, 12 of which were exhibited in Palestine theaters in 1940. Palestine has 46 motion-picture theaters with a total seating capacity of about 35,000. Average weekly attendance is reported to be in excess of 100,000.

Canadian Co-op

Co-operative purchasing by farmers of Western Canada, has spread to agricultural machinery, the farmers having organized a large co-operative for purchasing and selling farm machinery throughout Canada. Sales are expected to be at current prices, savings to be distributed in the form of patronage dividends. Plans are understood to call for the purchase in bulk from existing companies and then for sales to individual district co-operatives, financed by local farmers. The parent organization is known as the Canadian Co-operative Implements, Ltd., and plans are in the making to provide service and repairs for members. A similar co-operative organized about 30 years ago, failed, but the promoters of the current plan hope to make this one succeed by persuading farmers that prices should include adequate repair and inventory costs.

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Ships Coming Into Boston Guarded Against Sabotage

As two more vessels entered the Army Base here today, Coast Guard and Customs officials continued stringent watch against possible sabotage.

One vessel, which reported it had been one of a convoy of 40 or 50 just escorted across the Atlantic by the Royal Navy without incident, started loading a cargo for Britain. Crew members reported that as they started from the English Channel they were given an air-raid warning, and sent up smoke bombs to screen them from the air.

They heard planes overhead, but no bombs fell.

The Mormactern, Capt. G. W. McCormick, arrived from Buenos Aires with 2,700 tons of wool and hides. The Captain reported the return voyage without incident, but said that on the way down reports were heard in Rio de Janeiro of the arrival of a German freighter that had escaped the blockade with a cargo of German and French goods. An Italian vessel had also gotten through to South America, it was reported.

In the meantime, a Dutch vessel, the Willenplein, continued loading scrap iron for England. A special guard examined this ship inside and out at frequent intervals.

U. S. Entrance Into War Opposed By Harvard and Radcliffe Pickets

Dramatizing their abhorrence of "another American war on foreign soil," a group of some 20 Harvard men and Radcliffe girls today "picketed" the Yard and the Quadrangle in preparation for tomorrow's eighth annual "peace strike."

At 11 a. m. tomorrow, several hundred students of the two colleges, acting simultaneously with similar groups on many other campusese of the Nation, will walk out of classes and hold a mass meeting in Sanders Theater, Harvard.

Today masculine "picket lines" marched up and down outside the Radcliffe Quadrangle while their feminine counterparts "picketed" Harvard Yard. Each group carried placards denouncing convoys, an A. E. F., and America's "precipitate rush toward military intervention in the war."

"Because we believe in our democratic tradition, and because we recognize the danger to it which military intervention involves, we have been able to agree on a common ground for peace," the Joint Strike Committee declared in a manifesto.

"Acting together, we will tell the college communities and the Nation as a whole that we want and mean to have peace."

On the list of speakers for tomorrow's meeting, it was announced today, are Prof. Francis O. Matthiessen, President of the Cambridge Teachers Union; Mr. Robert G. Davis, Instructor in English; Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, Law School student; and undergraduate Spencer A. Klaw of Carmel, N. Y. Miss Jane T. Pike of Radcliffe, Co-Chairman of the Strike Committee, will preside.

Paine to Present 'Salute to Spring'

The 106th "Open House Celebration" of the Paine Furniture Company, to be held this week, will emphasize spring and summer decorations for the home, store officials said today.

Titled "Salute to Spring" the open house will feature a series of summer living rooms for "stay-at-homes," a slip cover style show, an exhibit of color schemes for youthful rooms, and the Paine "Sun Terrace" showing all new furniture, rugs and accessories for outdoor living.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening, 2:30 and 8:00, Miss Amy Freeman, Assistant Editor of House Beautiful, will lecture on "Cool Magic in Summer Decoration." The celebration will extend throughout the entire week, including Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

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BENEFITS TO ALL HEATING CUSTOMERS

Our present heating customers, as well as those who now decide to adopt this most convenient of all heating methods, will benefit from the savings of these new rates.

Gas offers an entirely automatic, carefree and healthful method of heating your kitchen or your entire house. It eliminates completely all heating work and bother and provides scientifically-controlled and ever-dependable heat for the home.

With the new low rates this splendid service, already enjoyed by thousands of our customers, widens its usefulness and offers its great benefits to you, for your home, at a most economical cost.

COMPLETE DETAILS NOW AVAILABLE

We sincerely hope you may decide to take fullest advantage, right now, of this modern heating service that is now so easily within your reach. For complete details or a free survey showing how thriftily gas can now heat your kitchen or entire home please write to our House Heating Division, 100 Arlington Street, Boston, or phone this Division at HUBbard 7600.

Your request will receive our most prompt and appreciative attention.

Ernest Farnsworth
President

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

Wes Ferrell's Two Victories Give Him Pitching Leadership of National League

Veteran Bee Right-Hander Has Twice Beaten Phillies

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having chalked up two victories in the brief space of five days, Wes Ferrell early today was the leading pitcher in the National League. He was in a class by himself. Considering the fact that no club in the majors wanted the big right-hander and his "nothing ball" a year ago, this impressive start is quite a feather in his cap. At the Hive yesterday he beat the Phillies 8-1 on five hits, shutting them out after the first inning. Last Thursday he defeated the same club in a relief appearance.

It is not so much what Ferrell has done, but how he has done it, that arouses the imagination of Bee supporters. In going the route against Doc Prothro's young club, Wes looked very fast at times. Most of the afternoon he was fooling the visitors with his change of pace to spots. But every once in a while he would serve up a fast ball or fast curve that caught the hitter with his bat in the air.

Good Control

Ferrell's control was never better than it has been this spring. He was shaving the corners of the plate yesterday like a great pitcher. He struck out a hitter in every inning except the eighth. Twice he got Johnny Rizzo. After Joe Marty had hit one out of the park as leadoff man in the first inning and Stan Benjamin followed with a double, no Philadelphia base runner reached third. Ike Pearson, the rival starting pitcher, got as far as second base in the second inning and Rizzo made that station after walking in the third. But most of the time Ferrell was Mr. Zero, in person.

Ferrell's early success is all the sweeter to the Bees, because he was handed to them on a platter, so to speak. Wes called President Bob Quinn on the telephone in February from Sarasota, Fla., and asked for a chance to come back in Boston. After a short conversation, Wes finally said what he wanted and Bob agreed it was a fair figure. That's all there was to it. However, if Wes continues to baffle National League hitters, you can be sure the prexy will tear up the original contract and write a new one, calling for a substantial increase. Bob does business that way.

West Homers

'Bama Rowell, Johnny Cooney and Maxie West all shook their batting slumps facing Pearson and Vito Tamulis. After going hitless for four games, Max came up with a homer and two singles, and drove in three runs. That makes eight markers produced in eight contests—par for the course. Rowell had two doubles and a single, and Cooney a double and single. Neither Buster Bray nor Earl Averill can push Johnny out of center field. When a fly ball goes out that way, you forget about it. John always gets it.

Babe Dahlgren has a hitting streak of six games. By getting two out of three yesterday, the first baseman boosted his average to .414, one of the best in the league. His power has brought a tremendous improvement in the Boston offense. As a matter of fact, with two exceptions, every man in the Bee batting order has the power to break up a game with a long hit. The exceptions are Berres and Cooney. Rowell, Moore, West, Majeski, Miller and Dahlgren can drive a ball for distance. Moore was hit on the thumb by a pitched ball yesterday, but should not be handicapped long. Sibby Sisti may be out for a couple of days.

Red Sox Lose

Washington finally stopped the Red Sox yesterday, 6-5, after the locals had taken five in a row. A big seventh inning off Jack Wilson did it. The Sox almost caught the Senators with one of their typical ninth-inning rallies, but Steve Sundra, the former Yankee, put out the fire in time.

Manager Joe Cronin continues to hit sensationally for the Sox. His latest trick is getting three hits every other day. He now has 12 out of 24 for a .500 average and has driven across 11 runs. He has hit in each of the six Boston contests. Bobby Doerr, who has batted in 14 mates, also has an unbroken streak of six. Bob made only one out of five yesterday, however, and his average "slumped" to .423.

* * *

Although Frankie Pytlak has been forced to the sidelines, there is no let-up in the Sox attack while Johnny Peacock is working. John had a .417 average for three games this morning. He had three singles, a double and triple.

* * *

The New York Giants, National League leaders, open a two-game series at the Hive tomorrow afternoon. The Red Sox, meanwhile, will be in Yankee Stadium.

Penn Enters Strong Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 — Five relay teams and individuals in nine special events will represent Pennsylvania in the 47th annual Relay Carnival on Friday and Saturday on Franklin Field, Lawson Robertson, veteran coach of the Red and Blue trackmen, has indicated by his final entry submitted to H. Jamison Swarts, Director of the two-day meet.

Twenty-five years ago, in 1916, Robertson, then in his first year as coach of the team, made his initial relay entry. With the exception of Jack Moakley, of Cornell, Robertson holds the record for making consecutive yearly entries for the annual games. The Ithacan sage has one or two more years to his credit than the Pennsylvania coach.

Sprint Medleys

With the best group of sprinters in recent years Robertson hopes to see Pennsylvania make a splendid showing in the 440, 880, and sprint medley relay races. He also has entered quartets in the shuttle hurdle and two-mile relay events.

Paul Wexler, football halfback, who ran on the quarter-mile team last season that lost out when Junghans pulled a muscle; Ray Bradley, George Kroupa and Junghans, who has entirely recovered from the injury that kept him idle all last spring, will run the quarter-mile race.

For the 880, Bradley, Kroupa and Junghans will retain their places with Paxson Gifford, another gridiron halfback, running in fourth position. The last named was a member of the famous Mercersburg Academy team that in 1939 established a schoolboy world's record of 42.2 seconds for the quarter-mile relay.

Milers

The sprint medley team should prove a strong contender in the event if John Drebinger, the team's ace miler, can match strides with Campbell Kane, of Indiana, and Les MacMitchell, of New York University, two of the nation's outstanding college milers. The other members of the Red and Blue team will be Junghans, Bradley and Dick Belyea. The last named ran a 1:53.3 half mile last year and has bettered 1:55 in practice this season.

Bill McCawley, James Adams and Charles Robertson, all veterans, will join George Hoge, on the shuttle hurdle relay team with Robert Jones in reserve.

Edward Beetem, giant weightman, will compete in the shot, hammer and discus; Jack Cohen, in the hammer; Wexler, in the shot; Kroupa, Robertson and Junghans, broad jump; Hoge, 400 hurdles; Gordon Moyer, two-mile run; Samuel Moore, Ted McKinney and Bob Troup, high jump; Edward Allen, javelin throw, and Jack Welsh and John Dick, pole vault.

To Honor Terrier Coaches Tomorrow

"Friends of Boston University Athletes" will tender B. U.'s athletic department a huge dinner at the University Club tomorrow night at 6:30 o'clock. Close to 400 graduates and friends of Boston University are expected to be in attendance.

This unusual dinner, the first of its kind ever held in the history of the school, is a tribute to a staff which has done much to stabilize athletics and bring the Terriers more victories over the past decade than at any other time since athletics were started at the university.

Among the invited guests are Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; the Hon. Thomas H. Connelly, District Court judge; Mrs. George Wightman, one of the world's leading tennis figures, and the wives of the B. U. coaches.

In view of the fact that the program would run too long with all the coaches speaking, "Pat" Hanley, head coach of football, has been nominated to speak for the following coaches: Walter Holmer and Bob McKelvey, assistant football coaches; Win Marling, track coach; John Ricker, Jr., assistant track coach; Capt. Jack Wallace, swimming coach; James Manning, crew coach; Mel Collard, varsity baseball and basketball coach; Walter Pauli, fencing coach; Sydney Borofsky, assistant hockey coach; Lieut. James Hughes, rifle coach; Sergt. Walter Cook, assistant rifle coach; Bill Croke, freshman baseball coach, and Charles Glovin, wrestling coach and varsity trainer. Only absentee will be Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan, varsity hockey coach.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Wes Ferrell, Bees—Pitched five-hit ball and shut out Phils after first inning.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hit homer, double and two singles to lead 17-hit assault on Athletics.

Cecil Travis, Senators—Sparked attack on Red Sox with pair of doubles and two singles.

Joe Orengo, Giants—His double in eighth inning sent New York ahead of Dodgers to stay.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Baseball Today

National League

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

American League

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Winnipeg Wins Cup Game

TORONTO, April 22 (CP)—Winnipeg Rangers defeated Montreal Royals, 4 to 2, last night to win the first game of the Memorial Cup hockey series.

Fore —By Pap'

ELIZABETH HICKS
IT'S A HABIT
SHE WON THE MEDAL IN JUST ABOUT EVERY TOURNAMENT ON THE SOUTHERN LOOP DURING THE WINTER
SIZE DOESN'T COUNT !!
—THE CALIFORNIA MISS IS CERTAIN TO BE A REAL THREAT IN THE U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP THIS YEAR !!
TUTORED BY OLIN DUTRA, THE FORMER OPEN and PRO CHAMPION, HER GAME IS SOUND IN EVERY DETAIL
ONLY A SHADE OVER FIVE FEET, BUT SHE IS ONE OF THE LONGEST HITTERS IN THE WOMENS RANKS
PAP

AP Features

Pierce Continues Crusade To Equalize Game of Golf

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Golf will be golf if President Harold W. Pierce of the United States Golf Association has anything to say about it, and everyone who plays it will have the same advantage and no more.

For several years now Pierce has led a crusade to eliminate mechanical aids to skill, and his administration has seen the standardization of club faces in a manifesto which goes into effect next Jan. 1. He has also experimented with the flight of the golf ball, and hopes to have a standard ball for use in this year's open at Fort Worth. Later he plans to outlaw special grips which make it practically impossible to hold the club wrong.

Right now President Pierce, a member of the exclusive The Country Club course in Brookline, is particularly incensed over the actions of certain professionals on the recently concluded winter tour, and he expressed his opinions last night at the combined annual meeting of the Service Section of the M. G. A. and the Greenkeepers Club of New England at Commonwealth Country Club.

Filing Club Faces

"It was brought to my attention last week end," he declared, "that several pros on the winter circuit were filing their club faces for the purpose of stopping their ball when it lands. That is definitely contrary to the rules of the game and the U. S. G. A. does not intend to stand for it." (The rules states that "club faces . . . shall not bear any lines, dots, or other markings with sharp or rough edges made for the obvious purpose of putting a cut on the ball.")

"Of course the U. S. G. A. cannot enforce the rules of the game all over the country because it does not control all of the tournaments," he went on, "but you can be sure that the rules will be enforced in our own tourneys. And you can also be sure that such actions will not be allowed in the open. In fact we intend to notify all competitors of that fact, and any found to have tampered with their clubs will be disqualified immediately."

After his speech at the dinner, Pierce declared that he intends to investigate the grip, feeling that special handles are "a departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, . . . which consist of a plain shaft, etc."

Of course whatever actions are taken by the U. S. G. A. will apply only to those golfers governed by that body. Professionals come under the P. G. A., and practically the only friction would come in the U. S. open, golf's richest prize in this country.

Steps Inevitable

In a way it is unfortunate that such steps are felt necessary by the U. S. G. A., but at the same time the steps are almost inevitable. Golf has taken such rapid strides in the past few years that mechanical aids were bound to appear. Improvement in clubs has been made, and with those improvements have come special grips and special faces.

What the U. S. G. A. is striving for eventually is a game which offers equal opportunities to all golfers. In other words it wants all players to have approximately the same clubs and a ball which will carry only so far. Then, it argues, the game will be truly a game of skill, which was what it was when those Scotchmen first laid out nine holes at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of Saint Andrews.

* * *

Approximately 75 greenkeepers and golf pros attended the dinner and meeting. . . . At the head table were A. Oram Fulton, Chairman of the Service Section and toastmaster; President Pierce; Mel Merritt, President of the M. G. A.; Dr. Hugh Baker, President of Massachusetts State College; Robert Worden, President of Commonwealth; Tam Ashley, Secretary of the Greenkeepers Club, and John Counsell, Charles Cross, and Everett Litchfield, former Presidents of the club.

Di Maggios Hit

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Baseball's first family, the Di Maggios, has the hottest trio in the big leagues at the moment.

Joe, star of the Yankees, hit his fourth home run, a double and two singles yesterday to boost his batting average to .528 and brothers Dominic of the Red Sox and Vincent of the Pirates are in the .400 class.

Here is the family hitting record for games played to date:

	G	AB	R	H	PC	2B	3B	HR	BI
Joe, Yanks.	8	36	13	19	.528	4	1	4	14
Dom. Red Sox	6	27	7	12	.444	4	0	0	1
Vin, Pirates	5	20	3	8	.400	2	0	2	8

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	1.000
Cornell	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	2	.333
Harvard	0	2	.000

Results April 21
Columbia 4, Dartmouth 3. (10 innings.)

Three Changes Announced For B. U. Schedule

The remaining games on Boston University varsity baseball schedule have been radically revised due to three cancellations and possibly a fourth.

The game with Norwich scheduled for today has been called off, and the two-day trip to Trinity and Wesleyan scheduled for May 23 and 24 has also been canceled.

The Norwich game was called off at the request of the Norwich authorities who decided to curtail trips because of the intensive military program for the students at the school. They asked B. U. for permission to cancel the game and the Terrier authorities agreed.

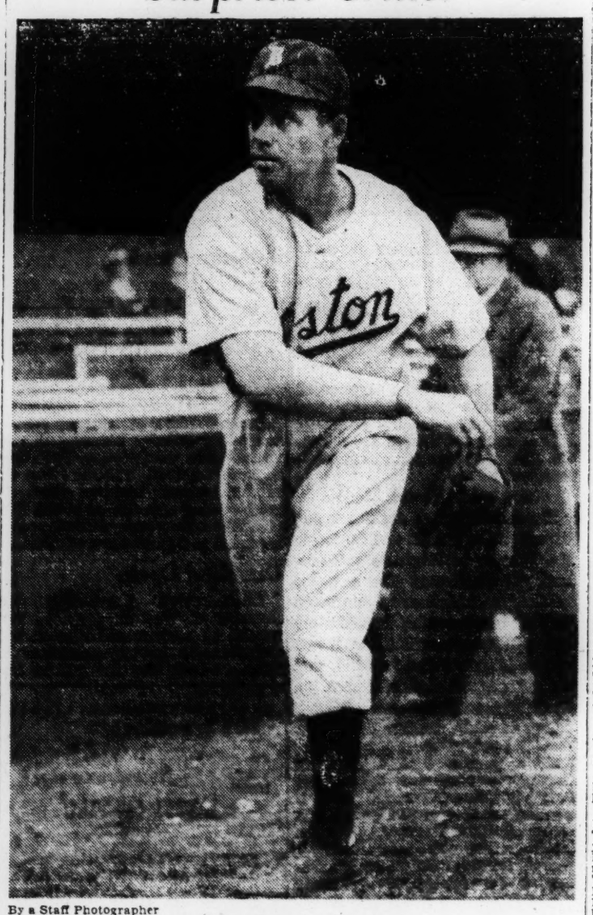
The Connecticut trip has been canceled because of the fact that B. U. authorities have moved the final examination date up a week, which means that the exams will start May 19 instead of May 26 as previously planned. This not only means that the Trinity and Wesleyan games are off, but possibly Rhode Island State scheduled for May 2 at Weston.

Dr. James M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, tried to arrange another date for the Trinity and Wesleyan games, but none could be found that would fit the schedule of the two schools. Negotiations are still under way with Rhode Island State and there is a possibility that this game may be played on another date.

April 23—Harvard; 25—Bates; 30—Boston College away.

May 6—Boston College; 13—Rhode Island State away; 15—Clark away; 17—Tufts away; 20—Rhode Island State at home (tentative).

Surprises Critics



By a Staff Photographer

Wes Ferrell, Bees

Passed up by every club in the big leagues last year, Wes is off to a great start with the Bees. He has two victories and no defeats for the National League leadership in the mound department.

Family Part In College Sport Trail

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tuss McLaughry, Dartmouth College football coach, and Joe Wood, Yale University baseball coach, have something in common. Although their fields and circumstances differ, the part in common relates to having sons in athletics in which they, themselves, are vitally concerned.

The present Dartmouth coach recently completed a 15-year term coaching Brown University football. His record there was such that any coach could look back with satisfaction. His won and lost count and his best teams, such as the "Iron Men" of 1926, etc., were comparable to those of any coach in the country.

Coached Eldest Son

What impressed sports writers who knew him and the coach himself, however, was the last few years at the institution. He had the unique distinction and pleasure of coaching his eldest son John. The latter developed into a great fullback and was also one of the best blocking backs and backers-up of the line in the East as well as a natural track star.

Son John was the type of boy any father could be proud of and while Tuss bowed to modesty and said little, the deeds of the boy on the gridiron spoke for themselves. He was selected to play for the Eastern College All-Stars, coached by Tuss last fall, and the team won against the N. Y. Giants pro football team—the first such victory for the collegians in New York. Then John finished the season with the Giants in the pro game while studying art on the side.

This pleasure was enough for the father and to avoid complications he had sent his second son Robert to Dartmouth where he performed Herculean feats on the freshman eleven. Today Tuss, unexpectedly, at least so far as the time when he sent Robert to Dartmouth is concerned, is taking over the Big Green and again finds a son of his taking orders.

Coaching two major colleges and tutoring a son on each, is something unusual in the annals of the coaching profession.

The Joe Wood case down at Yale is equally interesting although it differs. Joe earned the moniker "Smoky" Joe as a pitcher for the Boston Red Sox in the major leagues before the World War era. He earned fame with several pitching duels against the great Walter Johnson, then with Washington. Later, when his arm failed for pitching, he developed into a hard-hitting outfielder and wore a Cleveland uniform.

He is now starting his 19th season coaching Yale baseball teams. Like McLaughry, his record as coach of Yale has had several high spots and he has turned out some great ball players for the old Eli mentioning Ted Harrison, Johnny Broaca and Eddie Collins Jr., son of the Red Sox General Manager, as only a few of the late ones. Collins today is playing the outfield for the Athletics in the major league.

All in One Game

But the point to this rambling yarn is the part in common with McLaughry and it concerns not two, but three sons. They are playing baseball, not apart, but all at the same time and Wood elected to divide his family talents by sending two of the boys to Colgate. Joe Wood junior is the present ace of his Yale varsity and Steve and Bobby Wood are members of the Red Raider nines.

The newest climax to the Wood family in baseball took place when the Eli defeated Colgate, 11 to 5, at New Haven, and Joe Junior bested Steve in pitching, while Bobby turned in a great game at first base for the losers. Joe Junior not only pitched his Dad's team to victory, but took the hitting honors as well, with three blows, one good for three bases. It is suspected that Joe Senior took a prominent part in master-minding the Eli Wood to victory over the Woods of Colgate.

Neither story has reached its finish yet, the Woods or the McLaughrys, but both promise many more interesting chapters before the youngsters graduate and enter other fields apart from that in which their fathers are interested.

Newton Boy Now in Army Starred in Penn Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 22—From starring on the University of Pennsylvania track team, to serving in the United States Army in two moves is the record of Pvt. Warren Witten of Newton, who was sent from here to Camp Edwards last week.

Witten, a former Newton High School athlete, participated in track and football at the Garden City high school, from which he was graduated in 1936. As a member of the track team there he was State champion in the broad jump for two years and also champion in the 300-yard dash. During his senior year Private Witten served as captain of the cinder path team.

Following his graduation from high school, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he enrolled in the Wharton School of Finance, majoring in money, credit and banking. He received his degree last June with the Class of 1940.

Pvt. Warren Witten

Captained Track Team

Witten did not abandon his athletic activities in college, for as a freshman he participated in track and football. As an upperclassman, however, he confined his athletic prowess to the boards and cinders. During his senior year Warren was elected captain of the track team and was the outstanding member of the team.

He won the national A. A. U. championship in the 220-yard low hurdles, and was Middle Atlantic and New England champion in the low hurdles and the 600-yard run.

Athletic Instructor

Upon his graduation he secured employment with an advertising firm in New York City, where he was able to continue his running as a member of the New York A. C. team during the past indoor season.

While he was obliged to abandon a good job in his field, Private Witten enjoys the army, as much as he has seen of it, and hopes to be able to get into some phase of athletic instruction at his post. As a senior in college he assisted in coaching the freshman team, and has had ample experience in the fields of sports, to qualify him for some phase of recreational activity.

Harvard Goes to Riverside

Harvard's baseball team meets Boston University at Riverside tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in a return match which is expected to be as close as last week's 2-1 11-inning Crimson win.

The Terriers now have a thrilling 6-5 victory over Tufts last Wednesday behind them, and are expected to be a much tougher opponent against Harvard this time. In the first encounter, the Terriers were handicapped by lack of practice with no competition outside of intra-squad games.

Poor Support

Coach Mel Collard will again pitch Bill DeMerritt, who yielded only two hits to the Crimson last week. There was not a single earned run by either team, and it was only the poor support of his team-mates that brought him defeat. Mort Waldstein, who pitched a steady game for Harvard and was touched for four hits, will not be ready for Wednesday's contest because he was used against Cornell on Saturday. Coach Floyd Stahl will start Charlie Brackett, a senior, who displayed good form as a sophomore but did not play last year. In Brackett's only work on the mound this spring, he split the hurling duties with Waldstein in a 5-3 win over Maryland.

Coach Collard will field the same veteran line-up that faced the Crimson last year, with one exception. Manuel Lanata, the heavy-hitting outfielder on last year's freshman nine, will replace Johnny DiNubla, in left field. Johnny O'Connell will catch. The infield will be Art Poltrino, first; Johnny Chambers, second; Whit Cummings, shortstop; and Charlie Thomas, third base. With Lanata in the outfield will be Walter Williams at centerfield and Carl Erickson, right field. This same line-up gave an excellent performance in defeating Tufts. Ready for relief pitching duties will be Carl Braun of Lowell, the star veteran of the Boston University staff who has been handicapped by illness this season.

Harvard Line-up

Coach Stahl will start the same line-up that he has used in all of the Harvard games this year with the possible exception that Bill Parsons, a good hitter, may replace Lou Clay in left field. Parsons has been second string catcher this year and was a utility outfielder last year. Bob Regan will catch, and in the infield will be Bill Tully, first base; Bart Harvey, second base; Capt. Fred Keyes, shortstop; and Gil Whittemore, third base. With Clay or Parsons in the outfield will be Oscar Haussermann, centerfield; and Ed Buckley, right field.

The Crimson showed Saturday in their 5-0 and 2-1 losses to Cornell at Ithaca that their big weakness is the lack of hitting strength. A single by Whittemore in the first game, and singles by Keyes and Buckley in the second game, were the only hits of the double-header. However, the Cornell hurling, with Walt Sickles and Phil Smith on the mound, was probably as strong as any that the Crimson will meet this year. The veteran Burgy Ayres showed great potentialities in the second game yielding only five scattered singles in a close duel won by Smith 2-1.

N. U. Planning For Visits Of Maine Outfits

Disappointed but not seriously upset by the loss to Rhode Island last week, Northeastern's varsity baseball team already has made plans for three days of activity against Maine teams at the end of this week. If it did nothing else, the Rhode Island game indicated that Ernie Colantonio of Newton rates a spot as a starting pitcher.

The defeat at Rhode Island can be attributed to several things. First of all, the inexperienced pitchers could not hold runners on the bases, and the seven stolen bases contributed to the downfall. Further, the Rams worked a double squeeze successfully when one of the Husky twirlers became rattled on a bunt down the first base line.

Coach Herb Gallagher refuses to alibi on the game. "We never have beaten Rhode Island on the home field, partly because the background and the wind are entirely different from our park. When Rhode Island is on the road, it has the same trouble in other parks. We still have a great ball club."

The box scores showed that Al Pajonas made an error at shortstop. Whenever Al errs, it's news, because he doesn't do it very often. This miscue came on a throw to third base which hit the runner in the middle of the back. Al handled nine other chances flawlessly.

If present plans hold, Colantonio, Charlie Foster, and Fred Rich will get the pitching assignments for the week end. George Balzar, another prospect, will not be ready for another week.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	5	1	3	5	1	4	0
Cooney cf	4	2	2	3	5	0	0
Moore rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Preibisch rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West lf	4	1	3	6	1	0	0
Majeski 3b	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Miller ss	5	1	1	2	1	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	2	2	3	11	0	0
Berres c	3	0	1	1	8	1	0
Ferrell p	3	1	1		0	1	0
Totals	35	8	11	22	27	9	0
PHILA							
Marty cf	3	1	2	5	1	0	0
Benjamin rf	4	0	1	2	0	1	0
Rizzo lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Etten 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	1
Warren c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Nagel 2b	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Marnie ss, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bragan ss, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	2
May 3b	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Pearson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crouch p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Mueller	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamulis p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Livingston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	9	24	12	1

*Batted for Crouch in sixth. †Batted for Tamulis in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	—	8
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Rowell, Cooney, Majeski, West 3, Dahlgren, Ferrell, Marty. Two-base hits, Rowell 2, Cooney, Benjamin, Miller, Dahlgren. Home runs, West, Marty. Hits, off Pearson, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Crouch, 7 in 3 1-3 innings; off Tamulis 1 in 3 innings. Left on base, Boston 10, Philadelphia 8. Sacrifice hit, Berres. Base on balls, by Ferrell 3, by Pearson, by Crouch 3, by Tamulis. Struck out, by Ferrell 6, by Crouch 2, by Tamulis. Double play, Nagel, Bragan and Etten. Hit by pitched ball, by Ferrell, Marty; by Tamulis, Moore. Losing pitcher, Pearson. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpire-in-chief, Stewart. Umpires on bases, Dunn and Magerkurth. Attendance, 1687.

Red Sox

WASH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case rf	5	0	2	4	1	0	0
Cramer cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Chapman lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Lewis 3b	5	1	1	1	1	1	2
Travis ss	5	1	1	6	4	1	0
Bloodworth 2b	5	1	1	1	2	3	0
Archie 1b	4	1	2	2	9	2	0
Ferrell c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sundra p	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	36	6	12	16	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Finney rf	5	2	2	4	3	0	0
Fox lf	5	0	1	1	5	0	1
Foxx 1b	5	1	1	3	4	1	0
Cronin ss	5	0	3	3	2	3	1
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	2	2	1	1
Tabor 3b	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Peacock c	4	0	2	3	5	1	0
Wilson p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleming p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	11	17	24	7	3

*Batted for Dobson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	6
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5

Runs batted in, Travis, Cramer, Foxx 2, Bloodworth 2, Archie, Case, Cronin 2, Peacock. Two-base hits, Travis 2, Doerr, Peacock. Three-base hits, Finney, Case, Foxx. Stolen base, Fox. Sacrifice, Sundra. Left on base, Boston 10, Washington 12. Base on balls, by Wilson 4, by Sundra 2, Struck out, by Wilson 2, by Sundra 3. Hits, off Wilson, 12 in 6⅓ innings; off Dobson, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Fleming, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Wilson, Cramer. Wild pitch, Wilson. Winning pitcher, Sundra. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Ormsby, Hubbard and Rummel. Attendance, 3,000.

Boston Batting

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Dahlgren	29	8	12	3	8	.414
Moore	13	3	11	0	2	.846
Miller	24	6	9	1	5	.375
Berres	15	0	4	0	3	.267
West	24	6	6	3	8	.250
Masi	9	0	2	0	0	.222
Rowell	34	4	7	0	1	.206
Averill	11	2	2	0	1	.182
Sisti	25	3	4	0	1	.160
Bray	8	1	1	0	1	.125
Cooney	18	3	2	0	1	.111
Majeski	16	1	1	0	1	.063
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	24	9	12	3	11	.500
Pytlak	10	2	5	0	0	.500
Spence	2	0	1	0	0	.500
Di Maggio	27	7	12	0	1	.444
Doerr	26	5	11	1	11	.423
Peacock	12	1	5	0	2	.417
Williams	5	0	2	0	1	.400
Fox	28	3	7	0	3	.250
Tabor	26	4	6	1	1	.231
Foxx	22	7	4	0	1	.182
Finney	26	5	4	0	1	.154
Newsome	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Hale	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	0	1	0	0	0	.000

College Golf

Michigan 14, Ohio State 10.
Notre Dame 15, Illinois 12.
North Carolina 27, F. and M. 0.
St. Louis 9½, Missouri 8½.

Hollywood Baseball Club Jumps From Eighth Place to First Division in a Week

Twinks' Business Manager Expects Exceptional Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Spring struck Hollywood with a vengeance last week—after too much rain—and brought with it the opening of the home games for the Hollywood baseball club.

Now, all's right with the world.

Last year, the Twinks failed to impress anyone with their brilliance as a team. Even the start of this season found them in an unenviable position on the baseball ladder.

Then they came home from San Diego burning with enthusiasm and completely swamped the Portland Beavers with such scores as 8-4, 9-7 (twice), and 3-2.

That last score was the only contest in which there were any serious doubts. Up to that game, the Stars had been doing everything just about right, but at that particular time they were forced to travel 10 innings for the victory.

Babe Herman Stars

In one game, the Twinks slammed out five runs in one inning to garner the 8-4 win. Babe Herman proved to be the sparkplug for the rally, when he uncorked a homer in the fourth stanza, scoring Bill Sweeney and Hoe Hoover ahead of him.

The team was entrenched in eighth place in Coast standings April 12, but skyrocketed to first division company in one week. Great confidence for an exceptional season is forecast by the club's business manager, Oscar Reichow.

Fans are looking for Phil Weintraub, left-handed hitting first baseman for the Los Angeles Angels to replace Lou (The Mad Russian) Novikoff as Coast League circuit clout king. He hit 27 homers with Minneapolis in 1940 and 33 the year before that.

Film Stars at Opening

California's Class C Baseball League made its debut over the week end with eight teams. All of the clubs have Pacific Coast or major league affiliations. Hollywood's club, at San Bernardino, boasted a large representation from the film capital for its opener with Riverside. Included in the well-wishers were Betty Grable, Jane Wyman, Barbara Stanwyck, Ronald Reagan, George Raft, and Bob Taylor.

At least two of the Class C managers have a fine record behind them with major league outfits. Jack Rothrock, head of the San Bernardino team, formerly was with the St. Louis Cardinals' "gas house gang," while Bud Clancy, of Santa Barbara, won fame with the White Sox.

* * *

Sports Spurts: Pacific Coast conference schools have given their blessing to the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays and have kept the date, May 24, open so they may be represented. Top track and field athletes on the entire Coast will compete in this first annual meeting . . . Four local soccer teams are fighting valiantly to keep the historic 38-year-old California soccer cup, emblem of state championship, in Los Angeles. Southern teams in the running are Dick Powell's Collegians, Victoria, Los Angeles Scots, and Douglas Aircraft. Northern teams competing are Olympic Club, Union Espanola, Rovers, and Tuetonia . . .

Ellsworth Vines, former Wimbleton tennis champion, is touted as the favorite in the Bobby Jones Trophy Golf Tournament at Catalina the end of this week. This, despite the fact that others enrolled in the event include Bruce McCormick, Pete Watts, and Johnny Dawson, none of whom is a golfing slouch . . . Karl Young, former Coast midget auto racing champion, is the latest to join Uncle Sam's national defense picture. He has been employed as a gun sight adjuster at Douglas Aircraft . . . Paste this in your hat: Rex Mays is expected to be out in front at the end of the coming Indianapolis 500-mile classic. His victory in this race is long overdue. **A. S., 3d**

Jogging Before the Race

Wide World

They Met in the 440

BERKELEY, Calif.—Gene "Red" Littler of Nebraska (left) and Grover Klemmer of the University of California shown working out here April 18. They competed in the 440 in the meet here April 19, and Klemmer won in 47s., with Littler coming in second. In the meet California defeated Nebraska 89 to 42.

1941 Comeback Year For Major League Veterans

By the Associated Press

This is going to be another "comeback year" for many veterans shown little respect for service in the big leagues last season. Somehow, a handful of these fellows find their way back every season. Jimmy Wilson, Johnny Cooney, Fred Fitzsimmons and other prominent veterans hit the trail last year, and another group apparently is on the right track this spring.

The only big show pitcher who has scored two victories in the season's first week is Wesley Cheek Ferrell, right-hander who was counted out of the American League over a year ago and couldn't make the grade in the National last season.

Beats Phillies

The Boston Bees signed him up during the winter, and he looks like he will stick around the Hub awhile if only to pitch against the Phillies. He received credit for a victory over them last Thursday by pitching three shutout innings in relief. Yesterday, he went the whole route against the tail-enders, allowing only five hits in an 8-1 triumph. Joe Marty, first batter of the game, hit a home run for the lone Philadelphia tally.

Mel Ott, who has spent exactly half of his 32 years playing with the New York Giants, was supposedly about through last summer. But he has hit four home runs—tying with Joe Di Maggio and Bob Doerr for the major league lead—and sparked his Giants to six victories in seven games to keep them at the top of the National League.

Fourth Homer

His fourth homer came during yesterday's 7-5 triumph over the Brooklyn Dodgers before a big Monday turnout of 17,910 at the Polo Grounds. Bump Hadley pitched six innings for the winners and left the game in the lead. The Dodgers subsequently tied the score, and young John Wittig got credit for the victory. The Giants' victim for the second time in a week was Kirby Higbe, who beat them five times for the Phils last year.

Mel Harder, Lefty Gomez and Cy Blanton are among other veterans who previously had shown signs of making comebacks this season.

The rush of the Boston Red Sox finally was stopped at Washington yesterday by the lowly Senators, who burst out with four runs in the seventh inning and staggered to a 6-5 victory. Steve Sundra, whom the Senators recently purchased from the Yanks, was nicked for 11 hits, but received fine support in the pinches, and his teammates ripped three Boston hurlers for a dozen safeties. Cecil Travis accounted for four of them—two doubles and two singles. The Sox had won five straight previously and even in defeat held onto their American League lead.

The New York Yankees made hash out of the Philadelphia Athletics again with a 17-hit bombardment that brought a 14-4 victory. Joe Di Maggio hit a home run, a double and two singles, and every other Yankee except Pitcher Atley Donald got at least one safety. Joe Gordon also accounted for a homer.

Donald gave up four runs and five hits, two of them homers by Frank Hayes and Wally Moses, in the first four innings. But he didn't allow a hit in the last five stanzas.

Rain and cold weather put off contests scheduled for the western clubs.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	1	.833
Cleveland	4	2	.667
New York	3	3	.625
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	2	5	.286
Washington	2	5	.286
Detroit	1	3	.250

Results April 21
Washington 6, Boston 5.
New York 14, Philadelphia 4.
Only games played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	6	1	.857
Chicago	3	1	.750
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Boston	4	4	.500
Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	1	6	.143

Results April 21
Boston 8, Philadelphia 1.
New York 7, Brooklyn 5.
Only games played.

Thomson Decries Long Drives

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22 (AP)—The longest driver in golfdom, slugging Jimmy Thomson, advises youngsters not to emulate him if they would become top-flight tournament players.

"Long hitting has paid me real dividends," says the blond-thatched Chicopee, Mass., pro, "but in maintaining my reputation as a long hitter, I have been forced to sacrifice any chance I have had to win some of the better tournaments.

Needs Two Swings

"I simply haven't found it possible to slug with the driver and hit 'em soft with the irons. To do that you'd simply have to develop two swings. So far I haven't been able to do so, but I'm still working."

Distance off the tee is nice if you can get it, Thomson admits, and there were plenty of galleryites ready to agree with him after watching him slam several 300-yarders in tying the course record at Belle Meade Country Club with a six-under-par 65 in a recent exhibition match.

"But," Jimmy continues, "I would advise that the young golfer—or any golfer for that matter—not to try for great distance. You can hit the ball long up to a certain point and still be delicate with your irons, but when you start slugging with your driver, you're going to find that same tendency creeping into your iron play."

Husky and powerful as a youth, Thomson says his father, Wilfred, himself a golf pro, taught him the knack of long hitting.

Neglected Irons

"I thought it was smart to use a nine iron where the others used a six, so I worked, worked, and worked on the practice tee and neglected my irons.

"Then when I first started playing the tournaments, I was young and foolish and thought I could win them by knocking the ball a mile. I finally found out I couldn't, but by that time the folks in the gallery seemed to be folowing me around to watch me hit 'em a mile. So I just kept on doing it, and here I am—the man with a lot of muscles and no finesse."

Soccer Semifinals Attract 125,000

LONDON (CP Cable)—Semi-final games in the Football Association's War Cup and Scottish League competitions attracted crowds totaling 125,000 April 19.

The largest crowd, 36,000 at Glasgow, saw the famous Glasgow Rangers defeat St. Mirren 4-1. In the other Scottish Cup semifinal, Hearts defeated the Celtics 2-0 before a crowd of 25,000.

In the War Cup competition, Leicester City upset Arsenal in a surprising contest by 1-0 before a crowd of 10,000 at Tottenham. Preston North End shut out the visiting Newcastle United 2-0 in the other semifinal, played before 22,000.

The day's big surprise was the defeat of Arsenal. Leicester City's forwards held sway throughout and the City scored midway in the second half when Crayston, right halfback, joined the attack and fired the winning shot.

Preston North End won on a pair of disputed penalty shots awarded late in the game. Shankly took both shots and scored each time.

Rangers were in great form at Glasgow against St. Mirren. Johnstone, Thornton, Waddel and Smith did the scoring and St. Mirren's lone goal was scored by Caskie.

A goal in each half by Hamilton enabled Hearts to upset Celtics at Edinburgh.

Harlem Traffic

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Oarsmen who row on the Harlem River are asking for a traffic cop to halt speeding.

It isn't that their opponents row too fast, but tugboats, sightseeing yachts and pleasure craft going past at a rapid clip make the narrow waterway hazardous for the fragile shells.

As a result, representatives of Columbia University, the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School and seven rowing clubs have petitioned Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine to have the Maritime Department patrol the Harlem rowing course and compel passing craft to keep down their speed.

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Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 21

International League
Montreal 7, Jersey City 3.
Newark 8, Rochester 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association
Minneapolis 17, Columbus 11.
St. Paul 7, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 2.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 3.

Pacific Coast League
(No games scheduled.)

Texas League
Oklahoma City 9, Dallas 5.
Tulsa 5, Fort Worth 2.
Houston-San Antonio (rain).
Shreveport-Beaumont (rain).

Southern Association
Atlanta 13, Chattanooga 4.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 7.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 2.
New Orleans-Birmingham (cold).

Pirate Drafted

PITTSBURGH, April 22 (AP)—Oadis Swigart, 25-year-old rookie pitcher who was the first Pittsburgh Pirate player to be called into the army under the draft, left last night to report to his draft board in Archie, Mo. He will be sent later to Fort Dearborn.

Madison, Wis., Is Starting To Celebrate

ST. PAUL, April 22 (AP)—It's a long stand between 1909 and 1941—32 years—but Madison, Wis., is starting to celebrate its second American Bowling Congress doubles title.

Ray Farness, investment broker, put the Badger capital in line for another pin title when he rolled 767, fifth highest total ever scored in any event, in the waning tournament here yesterday. His partner, Bill Lee, a fixture salesman, chalked up 579, as the Madison keglers reached 1,346—the identical total which won for Joe Sinke and Herb Freitag, Chicago, last year at Detroit.

Highest Series

Farness shot the highest series of the meet, when he opened with 267, added 290, and then scored 210. Lee's games were 200-198-181. Farness had a cluster of eight strikes in his first game. In his second, after starting with a spare, he threaded 11 consecutive strikes. He had three open frames, two splits, and an error, in the fifth, sixth and seventh in the final, after opening with a cluster of four strikes, and had to double in the 10th to beat the former high of 1,338 scored by Harry Ledene, Jr., and Bill Flesch, Chicago.

Farness tallied 515 in the team event, and followed his sensational doubles total with 669 in the singles to take sixth spot in the all-events with 1,951—a 216.7 average. The four previous higher totals in the 41 years of congress history includes: Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky., 774 (singles record); Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y., 771, rolled in the doubles at Columbus, Ohio, 1933; William Volz, Chicago, 768, scored in the doubles at Chicago in 1924, and Fred Weber, Milwaukee, 768, scored in the doubles at Peoria in 1934.

Minor Events

Monday's minor event program was the highest scoring of the 55-day meet. There were two other totals over the 1,300 mark which made the high ten standings board.

Other top totals included 1,314 by Eddy Augustitus of Hazleton, Pa., good for fourth place; John Bagley, and John Gardner, Bayonne, N. J., 1,306 for seventh. Gardner hit 739, highest of the meet.

Doubles

William Lee-Ray Farness, Madison, Wis.	1,346
Harry Ledene, Jr.-William Flesch, Chicago	1,338
Carl Dech-Roy Thompson, Minneapolis	1,321
W. Augustitus-Harold Levan, Hazelton, Pa.	1,314
William Kenet-Jos. Bodis, Cleveland	1,313

No change in the first five of the other standings.

Double-Play Mark

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22 (AP)—Indianapolis and Kansas City set a new American Association record for double plays in one game yesterday as they executed seven twin killings during a 4-to-2 Indianapolis victory over the Blues.

The old record of six double plays in one game was set by Milwaukee and Louisville July 30, 1929, and equaled by Toledo and Indianapolis Sept. 9, 1934.

Kansas City completed three of the double plays and four were by Indianapolis.

College Baseball

Columbia 4, Dartmouth 3 (10 innings).
Yale 11, Colgate 5.
Bates 3, Bowdoin 2.
Muhlenberg 13, Upsala 2.
Delaware 6, West Chester 5.
Miss. State 4, L. S. U. 1.
Millikin 2, Wisconsin 1.
Richmond 4, V. M. I. 2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Giants Surprise Critics

New York's fast break in the National League race has come as a surprise to most of the baseball writers who saw them in the Grapefruit League. In some of those Florida exhibitions, with Harry Danning in the outfield, Mel Ott at third base and Bill Jurges a question mark, the Giants looked like the weakest Polo Grounds crew in the Terry regime. They couldn't hit and they couldn't field. Rookies of all shapes and sizes were slapping their pitching to the remote corners of southern training parks. It looked like a long season for Terry.

However, when the season opened, the Giants fielded an inner quartet of Babe Young at first, Burgess Whitehead at second, Joe Orengo at third and Jurges at short; their outfield was Joe Moore, Johnny Rucker and Ott, reading from left to right. Danning was behind the plate and hitting third. In three days running this line-up was good enough to outscore the Dodgers, leading eastern contenders in the flag race. All last year the Terrymen took the Brooks only five times.

Flatbush Sad

As everyone in baseball knows, nothing is so sweet in Brooklyn as a victory over the Giants. Some of those Dodger rooters would rather see their pets win two out of three from the Terrymen than seven straight from Cincinnati. The first week in the 1941 campaign, therefore, must have been a sad one in Flatbush. They will be a long time recovering.

In Danning and Ott, the Giants own two of the most dangerous power hitters in the business. Rucker, Young and Moore can get on base. Orengo, too, has good power. His arrival in the infield has, according to New York writers, solved Terry's much-discussed third base problem. If this line-up can stay on the field, the club will not often be shut out. Even on the afternoon of its initial '41 setback, nine runs were tallied.

Ott Hitting

Ott has made a fast start in the batter's box. Among his early accomplishments is a home run with the bases loaded—the 389th circuit clout of his long and colorful career at the Polo Grounds. Last June, you may remember, Mel had trouble with his vision. For a while he wore spectacles, but with no noticeable success. At the end of the race he had only 19 homers and it was taken for granted that the wear and tear of 154-game campaigns was beginning to catch up with him. But one would not suspect it the way Mel is stepping into those pitches this spring. When Danning doesn't hit one, Mel does. With those two boys walking up to the plate, the Giants aren't apt to fall into a batting slump.

However, the key man of Terry's 1941 fortunes is Bill Jurges. As long as the shortstop can stay in there, choking off enemy rallies by smothering harsh liners and starting double plays, Terry has a chance to remain in the first division. In Boston they call Eddie Miller the greatest shortstop in the big leagues, but fans in the New York area contest this claim. They give the edge to Jurges on experience. From the press box they both look good enough to play on our scrub team, although the Bee star may have a little more power. But to get back to the story: Jurges is the fellow who can carry the Giants far beyond their pre-season promise. While he can play, the infield will be big league. Without him, Terry would have to do some shuffling, and he doesn't have the reserve strength to shuffle those close decisions.

For starting pitchers, the manager of the Giants has been using Hal Schumacher, Harry Gumbert, Bump Hadley and Bob Bowman. Carl Hubbell is no longer on the front line, although he will probably begin his once-a-week schedule any day now. Terry is using Cliff Melton, formerly a big winner at the Polo Grounds, in the bull pen. The manager is letting the lanky southpaw work his way back to the starting squad. Walter Brown is still his heavy duty relief ace, and a good one. With Jurges behind them, Terry's hurlers may have enough on the ball to keep Brooklyn rooters unhappy for the rest of the season.

Oarsmen Forego Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—In a drive to make up for their late start on open water, Syracuse University's crewmen passed up the spring vacation period, remaining on campus and drilling twice daily at their Long Branch headquarters on the outlet to Onondaga Lake. The vacation period extended from April 12 through April 19.

As usual, the Orange navy was the last of the major rowing institutions to move outdoors due to the adverse weather upstate. Ned Ten Eyck has had his charges on the water since April 1, and must have his varsity and junior varsity combinations ready for the opening races April 26 against Yale on the Housatonic River at Derby, Conn. The freshman season opens May 10 when Syracuse is host to Cornell on Onondaga Lake.

Syracuse has only two oarsmen remaining from last year's varsity that finished third at Poughkeepsie, and a like number from the junior varsity. Capt. Goose Hilfinger and Rogers Waugh, two seniors, who rowed 4 and 5, respectively, are the holdover varsity sweeps while Richard Lea and Edward Rice remain from the jayvees.

Hilfinger, a young giant who stroked the varsity as sophomore, has returned to the pace-setter's seat, and heads a tentative varsity that is boating as follows: Arthur Hughes, bow; Harvey Hutcheon, 2; Dale Uffelman, 3; Dick Willenborg, 4; Howard LaDage, 5; George Bonney, 6; Waugh, 7; Hilfinger, stroke, and Bill McDougall, coxswain. The first six all are sophomores.

The current junior varsity boating is: Ray Okolowicz; Lou Bogdan, 2; Bryce Batzer, 3; Lea, 4; Morris Weeden, 5; Rice, 6; James Evans, 7; Loyal Bogart, stroke, and Dave Smith, coxswain.

The Syracuse crew schedule:

April 26, Yale at Derby, Conn.; May 10, Cornell at Syracuse; 17, MIT at Syracuse; 24, Harvard and Cornell at Cambridge, Mass; June 25, Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie.

Joe Wood Sees Sons Tangle In Baseball Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Papa Joe Wood, former major league star, got the "thrill" of his life yesterday as his Yale nine trimmed Colgate, 11 to 5, in a baseball battle featuring his three sons.

The proud papa, who ended a brilliant pitching career with the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians in 1922, beamed with joy as his trio of husky lads—Joe Wood, Jr., of Yale, and Steve and Bobby Wood of Colgate, fought it out.

Two Do Well

At the conclusion, Junior, the Yale captain, brought Dad a well-earned triumph, and Bobby, the youngest of the trio, turned in a swell performance at first base for Colgate.

But, Steve, who had a lot of tough breaks in his mound duel with his older brother, was missing, having been forced to the showers with two out in the seventh after yielding five runs in that frame.

Papa forgot he was Yale coach long enough to watch Steve's exist with mingled feelings.

"I had hoped all three would have a big day, but Steve can take it," he said later.

Father to Blame

In a way, the veteran Yale coach was to blame for Steve's downfall. He told his pupils before the game that the Colgate hurler's "control didn't look so hot in warming up."

Four passes Steve issued in the fateful seventh just about cost him the ball game. An error and two hits, one a steaming triple by Tom Whalen, Yale first sacker, didn't help. Steve was nicked for 11 hits, walked six and fanned four. Junior allowed two more hits, but was much steadier, giving one base on balls and striking out nine.

The Yale captain also took hitting honors with three solid blows, one good for three bases.

U. S. Players Win

WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—Competitors from the United States captured all honors in the Ontario table tennis tournament here recently. The best showing made by a Canadian player came when the Toronto pair of Joyce Smith and Edna O'Connor advanced to the finals of the women's doubles event. They were defeated by Margaret Hart and Gladys May of Toledo, Ohio.

Champions crowned were: Men's singles, Garrett Nash, St. Louis; ladies' singles, Margaret Hart, Toledo; mixed doubles, Bill Holzrichter, Chicago, and Miss V. Stapleton, Los Angles; men's doubles, Bill Holzrichter and Anderson; boys' singles, Carl Manley, Chicago.

Zuber Sold to Senators

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have sold Pitcher Bill Zuber to the Washington Senators in a straight cash deal. Zuber, a resident of Homestead, Iowa, pitched only 24 innings with the Tribe last year, winning one game and losing one. He is a right-hander.

Sydney Wins Opener

CALGARY, Alberta, April 22 (CP) — The Sydney Millionaires defeated the Regina Rangers, 8 to 6, in the first game of the Allen Cup hockey finals Saturday night. Remi Van Daele scored the winning goal on a penalty shot midway through the third period.

Baltimore Bowlers Top All

ATLANTA, April 22 (AP)—The boys and girls from Baltimore have knocked down more pins than anybody else thus far in the National Duckpin tournament in progress here.

All-events totals added up last night showed Tony Noppinger of Baltimore topping the men with 1,165 and Drusilla Kellum of Baltimore leading the women with 1,034. Compilations are based on combined scores in all events.

Two Changes

There were only two changes in division leaderships as a result of last night's activity, but the men's booster division was practically revamped.

The 20th Century B Club of Baltimore, leading the division yesterday with 1,559, was shoved all the way down to fifth place as four Atlanta teams bettered that mark. In first place was Anderson's flower shop with 1,676; Walnut Boosters were second with 1,661; Frank Reynolds, third and Georgia Tech fourth with 1,610.

In the men's championship team division the Seaboard Railway Cotton States Special of Atlanta snatched the lead away from the King Pin outfit from Washington by 1,824 to 1,813.

The Lake Groover team from Atlanta also won a third place in the women's booster division ranking with 1,495.

A highlight of tonight's bowling will be the defense by the WICC Girls from Bridgeport of their national champion girls team title.

Leaders in the all-events behind Noppinger included Lou Pohl, Baltimore, and Astor Clarke, Washington, tied with 1,163 for second spot; Bob Liberto, Baltimore, 1,155; and Julian Easterday, Baltimore, 1,152.

Women's Groups

In the women's group Evelyn Brose of Baltimore had 1,031 for a second position berth behind Drusilla Kellum. Lorraine Gulli, Washington, was third with 1,016; Caroline McGinn, Baltimore, was next with 1,012, followed by Ann Sundstream, Glenbrook, Conn., with 998.

The quick change in rankings in the men's booster division displaced from the first five the following four teams: Monk's Garage of Macon, 1,588; the Annapolis Hotel from Washington, 1,562; the Carter Realty Co. of Columbus, Ga., 1,557, and Charles B. C. of Baltimore, 1,556.

Imperial No. 1 of Baltimore with 1,467 was edged out of the women's booster division first five by the Lake Groover girls coming into third ranking.

U. S. Navy Squash Team in Sweep

MONTREAL (CP)—The United States Navy squash team, led by George Harding and Harold Gilmore, won the international invitation military tournament here recently defeating the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association No. 1 squad 7-0 in the finals.

The Americans played 19 matches in the two-day tournament, winning 18 and losing one. They advanced to the final bracket by beating Montreal Badminton and Squash Club 5-0.

Others on the United States seven-man team were Warren Delano, Bill LaRoche, Pat Thornton, Norman Hayes and George Vanderbeck.

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association No. 1 squad reached the playoff berth by eliminating M. A. A. A. No. 2 in the semifinals.

In the quarter-finals, M. A. A. A. No. 1 ousted Ottawa No. 2 team 5-0, and the Royal Canadian Navy turned back Ottawa No. 1, 3-2.

Bears in Doubt

BERKELEY, Calif., April 22 (AP)—Crew Coach Carroll "Ky" Ebright said yesterday there was a possibility the University of California might not be represented in the Poughkeepsie Regatta for the first time in 15 years.

Ebright indicated financial difficulties might prevent California from competing in the Hudson River classic. The Bears have won the national title five times, and two world's championships with 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games victories.

Tommy Tailer a Corporal

FORT DIX, N. J., April 22 (AP)—T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer, amateur golf star who enlisted for a three-year term in the United States Army several months ago, was promoted to corporal in special orders issued yesterday.

College Tennis

Duke 6, New York U. 3.
Maryland 7, W and L. 2.
Missouri 5, St. Louis 1.
Virginia 9, W. and M. 0.
West Chester Teachers 9, Seton Hall 0.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, April 22, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Private Vocational Schools Meet Needs of Non-College Students for Early Jobs

Many Offer Equivalent of Higher Education, But In Secretarial, Mechanics, or Arts Fields. An Important American Development

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is interesting to note that the three typically American phases of our national educational setup have been sponsored largely by private initiative and private capital. These three are: the summer camp movement, the junior colleges, and the private vocational schools. All the other parts of our educational system have been more or less based on European models.

There are thousands of private vocational schools in the United States which have come into being during the first four decades of this century in answer to a specific demand on the part of the public. All cities and most of the larger towns now offer young people and adults an opportunity to get specialized training at a reasonable cost.

An Important Place

Why have the vocational schools come to play so important a part in the educational process? There are several reasons, and they are well worth the consideration of parents and young people in making an educational plan.

First, as a general rule, our public high schools and private preparatory schools offer a general education rather than specific vocational training. It is true that in the last few months as the national defense program has got under way, we have heard a great deal regarding vocational training. But in the main it is a fact that the public secondary schools of the nation offer a general education. There are, of course, among them, commercial courses, agricultural schools, public trade schools. However, many of the graduates of the commercial courses find it wise to take a year or two of more concentrated, advanced training at a business school.

Trains for Earning

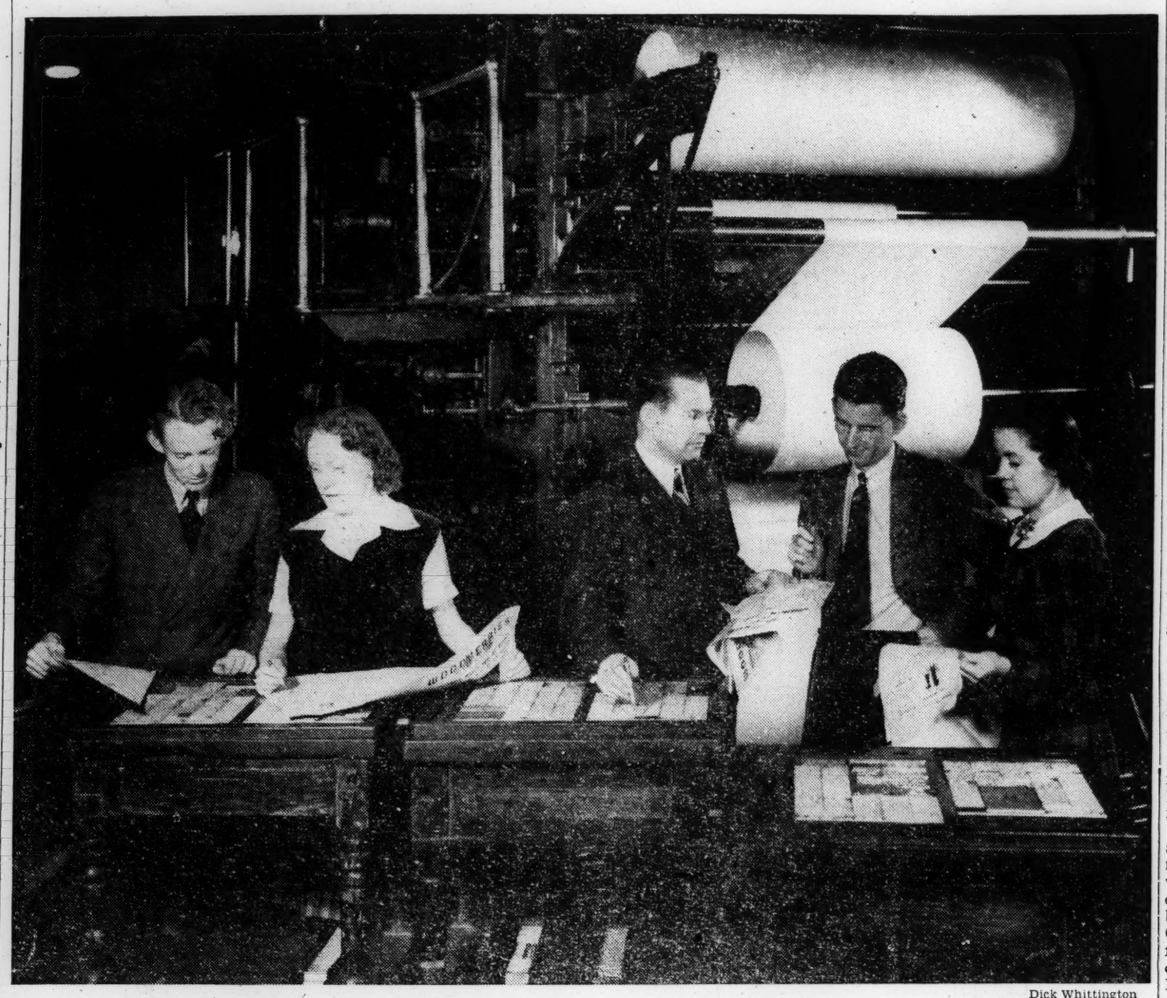
Thus, for those young people who do not plan to go to a college, university, or junior college, the vocational school offers a logical solution to the problem of specific training for a certain definite vocation.

A second major reason for the growth of private vocational schools and a reason, also, why more vocational training has not come into public schools is that young people do not fully know their own desires, strength, abilities, and weaknesses until they are well along in their 'teens. Those of us who work with young people of the secondary school age know how frequent is the comment, "I don't know what I want to be!" This is simply a statement of fact. They have not decided for what they want to prepare; they cannot logically decide until they are certain of their own interest and abilities. If, as frequently happens, this decision is made about the time of graduation from high school, it is evident that a vocational school offers a logical solution to their problem.

A third reason for the amazing growth of private vocational schools is the way our national culture and economic system has developed in the United States. When the nation was founded, we were 90 per cent an agricultural nation. The arts and crafts of farming, hunting, pioneering and homemaking were taught at home. Today, we are 75 per cent an urban, highly specialized, manufacturing, and industrialized nation. There are some 20,000 different types of work in 5,000 or more general occupations. Machinery and science have made vocations that call for specialized training. There, as the demand grew for this specific, concentrated training in vocational fields, private capital and initiative produced the schools to supply it.

Finally, there is another reason. Americans believe in education. They have a firm abiding faith that it teaches how to make a living and gives one more joy in living. Thousands of young people and adults with limited economic resources have wanted a chance to study out of working hours. Thus the night school courses, as an integral part of private vocational education, have meant a great deal to tens of thousands of our citizens.

Haydn S. Pearson



Dick Whittington

Journalism Students Becoming Familiar With Type, Forms, and Other Mechanical Matters

Practical experience is the keynote of many of the private vocational schools of advanced grade. An example is seen here where the journalism students of Woodbury College, Los Angeles, are working at the printing plant, getting out the College paper. A large commercial school such as Woodbury offers vocational training in many fields, among them business administration, commercial art, costume design, millinery, secretarial science, and in this case even motion picture vocations, due of course to the location of the school.

It Is Important to Carry Yourself Well

Most of the better schools of business and secretarial work give special training in business etiquette, including voice, telephone conversation, and carriage—that is, walking, sitting, standing, and otherwise managing the body with ease and grace. Here is a group at the Sawyer School of Business, in Westwood Village, near Los Angeles, studying office etiquette and correct office appearance. The amused student with the book on her head is the butt of friendly, constructive comment and criticism from the instructor and from the other students in the class.

Academic Freedom

As we understand the phrase [academic freedom] it means the freedom of the scholar to present truth in his own field of scholarship. . . . Outside the field of competency it is not clear that academic freedom operates. When the biologist advocates the single tax, he is speaking on a subject about which he does not have that scholarly knowledge which academic freedom protects. His protection is then freedom of speech. He then is judged by community standards like any other citizen.

W. W. Charters in The Journal of Higher Education, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing."

Business and Scholarly Work Trained For in Combination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is there a place in the business world for the person of literary and scholarly interests, for one who enjoys research, who dislikes the rush and competition of the commercial world but who, in order to begin earning sooner, has had to take business training rather than go to liberal arts college? These were questions posed in this "meeting" on March 25. Our first speaker today gives in reply some specialized "career advice" that we think many young people will be glad to have.
—Chairman.

* * *

A Demand for Scholars

California

Dear Chairman:

In the Youth Round Table of March 25, H. G. B. brought up a question which has seemed vital to me for a long time. For many years I have been closely associated with youth in business colleges, at the university, and elsewhere. And I have been "on both sides of the desk" in business offices, so it is not hard to have the viewpoint of both employed and employer.

From this experience I find that very rarely does a girl train in business college for the kind of business she prefers to enter. Rarely is she even aware that differing kinds of business require differing types of individuals. To her a stenographer "A stenographer is and nothing more." When she attains a certain "speed" she is finished and begins "looking for a job." If the school has a placement bureau it sends out its finished students to the places where stenographers are needed.

* * *

Now in the case of H. G. B. Did she ever consider that professors in the field of research need clerical help? Did she ever make a systematic search for employment in the offices of educational fields? Or in some political offices where the work is routine perhaps, but not dependent on speed alone? Did she prepare for architectural stenography? or law? or real estate? or any field where specialized knowledge and ability count more than speed? Where technical terms are important? I recall offering a bonus one time for a stenographer who was familiar with office work for a civil engineer.

Did she ever analyze whether she preferred to live in a small community or a large city and compare the net value of her services in each place? That is, her salary might be larger in a city, but the cost of living leave less net cash to her than a smaller salary would give in a small community where there are less demands for car fares, swanky clothes, etc.

* * *

She may reply, "I know all this. But I need work now. I can't afford to wait for a place of my own choice."

If this is so, she needs to go on working where she is and put into it all the speed she can muster to give satisfaction; but meanwhile she should make a search for the kind of place she would like. Perhaps first she should interview the local librarian and find books of a vocational nature to give her an idea of the qualifications requisite for various professional or business fields. Then she could analyze herself and see where she would best fit in. Then she might go to some leading firm or individual in that field and have a talk with him or her. Explain her situation and find out what would be profitable for her to do in preparing for that work.

Then keep alert for opportunities where she can start in her chosen field. Possibly through her business college alma mater; or through ads in trade journals; or through applications to firms where she would like to be. She might even have to start at a salary less than her present one, but if it were in work that she enjoyed and for which she was trained she would soon be of greater value to her employer than the average stenographer.

* * *

I definitely do believe there is a place for scholars in the business world. In fact I believe there is a demand for them, but I think that the scholars must first prepare for a specific business or profession. There are many practical methods by which this preparation may be made, not the least of which is the use of "leisure." But this letter is already getting too long.

I hope these suggestions will help H. G. B. and others who may be facing the same thing. And I am grateful to The Youth Round Table for opening up the discussion. I have read this column for years, but being no longer classed as a youth I have never before written to it.

(Mrs.) L. R.

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Pointers for Piano Players

23—Easy Transposing

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Transposition, which as most of us know, is the playing of a piece of music on piano keys other than the printed music page notes call for, is, without exception, one of the most fascinating parts of piano study.

It is well within the capacity of players of quite moderate skill. In fact, it can be done by beginners who are thoroughly well-grounded in the understanding of "fundamentals," such as knowledge of scale-formations, of sharps, or flat groupings belonging to our various keys (i. e., scales), and more especially of INTERNAL-READING.

An Act of Mercy To the Audience

To those whose ambitions lie in the field of becoming good accompanists, particularly if they enjoy accompanying singers, the ability to transpose a song or a hymn from the written key, "lowering it"—i. e., playing each note and chord a semitone (half-step, some call it) or a full tone (whole step) below—is indeed performing an act of mercy to auditors who are squirming when the warblers just cannot "reach that high note," and whose attempts so to do, result in singing flatly off pitch, or else in a pinched, tight, squeaky voice.

There are times when a song is also "too low" for the singer, in which event the piano accompanist who can transpose readily, simply plays the music a tone, or else a semitone higher up, thus "raising" every note, and adding to the cheerfulness of all concerned, including the "basso profundos" who are thus lifted out of their depth.

Sharpens The Music Faculties

Why is transposing so valuable for piano players? Apart from its usefulness, and its fascination as a pianistic pursuit, I think its chief value lies in its sharpening of the music faculties, its strengthening of your "musicianship"—particularly of your "musically listening ear." And it especially gives what we might call a FINGER-INTIMACY IN FEELING FOR NEEDED PIANO KEYS, both black and white ones.

In transposing, just as in sight-playing (reading new music) the one thing which best brings about the desired facility is—PERSISTENT PRACTICE at it. It is one of many things which come best by DOING.

One can read about what NOT to do, and what TO do, in a book or article, but nothing takes the place of sitting right down at your piano with a piece of music in front of you. Even five minutes every day devoted to this branch of piano work will do wonders in bringing you that sense of satisfied assurance and achievement.

It is most absorbing, in fact, unless you most completely absorb yourself in the acting and thinking (and I put action first, for transposing) you will not get so far.

A Helpful Arrangement

There is a published arrangement of the well-known song, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," which, in addition to being printed in two different keys, has a few practical directions for transposing it into other keys. Also, it has a footnote with simple modulations printed (from the dominant to the various desired new key-note and "key-chord"), which has been found of much help, particularly for those making their first attempts. It is Number 4 of the Oliver Ditson "Red Songmelody Series" procurable through the Presser Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

You will, I think, find it easier to try transposing hymn tunes, college songs, or any kind of "chordy piece" first. These are more compactly written than a flowing melody type. (Always work from the bottom up—not the top down).

Read By Intervals.

My first POINTER: Read by INTERVALS, rather than by actual letter-naming, and letter-changing names. The latter way confuses, and is uneconomical, where swift finger-actions and keyboard response is aim.

Another POINTER: Talk with your fingers instead of the tongue. Again, SCAN what you are going to transpose before starting to play. Thus you avoid fumbles and false notes.

Particularly be on the alert for accidentals scattered ahead, and verify these, according to whether you are "lowering" a semitone, or "raising" a tone. They are your pitfalls, for many a time a "black key" in the original, becomes a "white key" when you transpose it. So, forewarned is forearmed. Space debars giving further pointers here, even though desires bubble, so—I leave with you a fascinating phase of piano occupation to explore.

Next week this series of 24 Tuesday Pointers for Piano Players is concluded with: "Leisurely Pleasures for the Amateur."

Request

Blow, wild winds, in from the fields, and bring
To me the scent of budding flowers, and fruit,
And tall green grasses; leave in the grayer worlds
The musty odor of the winter's moss
And bring instead the fresh new fragrance of
The life now in the bud, refreshing me
And all that I can see. But, friendly winds,
Blow also on my heart; make it alive
And freshened with the songs and laughs of spring.
It has been winter in my heart too long;
Let there be spring within me once again.

Lovenia Willis, Class of '41, in Daedalian, Texas State College for Women

Through the Editor's Window

On the Nineteenth This Year, Our Cubs Marched

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Concord may have—to quote Daniel Chase's delightful article of recent date—"furnished the ground" for the shot heard around the world; but Lexington, our Lexington, supplied the Battle Green for the earlier of those two momentous Lexington-Concord fights, and on Patriots' Day every Lexington school child is much aware of this fact. By afternoon of each Nineteenth, Our Town, having played host to Paul Revere and visitors from all the region 'round, and having staged an imposing parade behind which to hide its deeper feelings of patriotic pride, takes on the look of a carnival, what with colored papers, streams of bunting, ice cream stands, and stray balloons intermingled with countless children surging happily up and down the crowded streets.

But early in the morning of the Big Day, when all is fresh and waiting, and when most of the citizens of the "Birthplace of American Liberty" are still respectably in their beds, one may be among the small, quiet group of local citizens who have parted from their last minute snoozes and come down to salute the beautiful flag as it goes up the tall pole, and to watch a very earnest, serious minded little parade—often with the tears standing in one's eyes.

* * *

Ordinary years it is easy to put off this early morning tryst, thinking one will surely go "next year." But this particular April 19, 1941, is distinctly not an ordinary year. We had had private information from our neighbor who knew. She had said: "Our Cubs are going to march."

We don't own any of the Cubs as members of our own family—much as they would be nice that way. They belong, rather, in all of our neighbors' houses—although to be frank they seldom stay there. Chiefly they are "All-American football stars," potential editions of baseball's Jimmy Foxx, or G-Men and gangsters, surrounding our place with shouts and the peculiar whinny they conceive as a creditable imitation of the sound of machine guns. And like Concord, we "furnish the ground."

At times in the importance of getting back to the game after retrieving their ball from our bushes they tread down one of our tulips or leave their now-amazingly huge footprints in our thawing bank; but they remember most of the time, and anyway home would seem actively deserted without them—as indeed it does in the first days each summer just after they have all gone off to camp.

* * *

We number among our acquaintances many youthful marchers in the big later-in-the-day Patriots' Day parades. It is possible any year, clinging to a well won place along the curbing and within speaking distance of gorgeous modern "Minute Men" in their Colonial knee breeches, tricornered hats, and cross-belts, to exchange swift half-smiles with various Girl and Boy Scout Marthas and Jeans and Bobbys and Philips whom we know intimately in their Less Official capacities. But this was the first year that our Cubs who play ball so near our flower borders and collect stamps through the largess of our offerings and knit earnest squares for relief—(phone call from Johnnie, "I've got two stitches too many on mine. What do I do next?")—were to be Official, too. And we must be there to see. Not every day do one's own neighborhood of Cubs march to an early morning Nineteenth of April Flag Raising for the very first time!

It is always a bit thrilling: the alarm clock and the hurry into country clothes, the morning air, the feeling that the whistle might begin to blow its first 1-7-7-5 before we are well on the way to the Battle Green. But we always arrive there early. A few loyal mothers and fathers have preceded us, and soon a couple of other cars park near ours and families get out. Some children gather, and a little group of Legionnaires and Town Officials. Our town is clean and quiet as the whistle blows the famous year "1775." Colorful, too, as the bunting on the shops and the sturdy row of flags on their standards along the curbing mark the main street as far down from the bronze Minute Man statue as we can see.

* * *

Are they never coming? "But they have to march all the way from the Adams School" someone says. "They have started," says another. "They have passed the Town Office Building," report some thrilled parents of a couple of Sea Scouts, who have driven to various vantage points along the route to see their marching offspring go by.

It is just a celebration, of course, —a mere reminder of something that happened 166 years ago, and we pass the Battle Green every day, and often see the flag go up its tall pole, too. Yet, telling ourselves this, we ever remain unprepared for the effect of the sound of that fife and drum coming up the street. As "The Spirit of '76" in full costume leading the little troupe, and then a very small parade—small but particularly meaningful because so early and so little publicized—swings into view it suddenly isn't "just a celebration" at all. For a moment we are back in 1775 on the same piece of ground our own town "furnished" as a setting for history. But swiftly we come back to the present and its thrilled American boys and girls. Sea Scouts, Boy Scouts, and of course the ever thrilling Flag Guard.

* * *

Yes, there are our Cubs—all smiles, feet trudging straight along How fine they look in their blue uniforms! There is Billy the outfielder and Johnnie of the extra knitting stitches, and Jerry the G-Man chief.

The great flag is made ready, the Boy and Girl Scouts in formation near it, and the little Cubs take their exciting places as prescribed. Humbly we stand as spectators of their Great Experience. The shining bugle is raised to the bugler's lips—do shining brown and blue eyes silently admire that upper grader's privilege?—and the flag starts up the tall pole. It reaches the top and unfurls gloriously in the breeze. Our eyes contemplate it, even with the treetops of tall elms, high as is the white spire of the church facing the Green. Then it is over. Voices sound softly in the quiet of the early morning. A robin's song is suddenly heard.

We make our way swiftly back to our car in silence, and drive home almost in silence. We have kept tryst again with the Flag Raising on our Lexington Battle Green—and another young generation has grown up enough to take part in the simple early morning Patriots' Day ceremony.

A Tuesday Column

How Study of Foreign Languages Enriches One's Own

It has been the experience of centuries, and it is no less true today, that the understanding of one's own native language is greatly enriched by the study of other languages. The reasons are many. First of all, such a study provides a perspective by offering comparisons of identity or divergence of expression. It awakens the mind to a consciousness of distinctions in meaning made possible by differences in form or function; it sharpens the sense of value in word meanings through associations with foreign cognates; it encourages a more precise and careful articulation in speech by providing a basis of comparison in other tongues. The foreign language teacher is the chief ally of the teacher of English.

—Modern Language Journal and Language Leaflets.

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Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	429,600
1941 volume to date	40,349,609
1940 volume to date	66,639,398

Market Fails To Hold Gains; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A forenoon rally in today's stock market lost headway after midday and initial gains of fractions to a point or so were reduced or turned into declines near the final hour.

Dealings picked up on the forward shift and slackened when prices began to falter. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

The fact the market had been up on average only once in 14 successive sessions, brokers said, again brought in some buying on the theory it had been "oversold" and had pretty well discounted allied reverses in the Balkans and higher taxes. A slightly improved labor outlook, with the President's appeal for quick settlement of the soft coal mining controversy, was helpful.

Stocks attracting support at the start included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, International Harvester, and Johns-Manville.

American Telephone broke to a new low since last June, along with Chrysler and N. Y. Central, before receiving assistance. Backward were General Motors, Standard Oil of N. J., du Pont, and Anaconda.

In the curb advancing tendencies were shown by Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum, American Cynamid "B," and Pantepec.

Some Selling in Bonds

Some sections of the bond market encountered selling pressure in afternoon dealings today after a general rise in the morning paced by rails and U. S. Governments.

Going into the final hour gains of fractions to a point or more among some low to medium priced rails had been shaved slightly and others had canceled a greater part of the advantage but the list was still higher on the average. U. S. Governments also gave up some of the forenoon improvement but were still ahead of Monday's prices.

Several earnings reports covering the first quarter of 1941 and showing substantially improved net over a year ago made pleasant reading for holders of the rails. Among the reporting lines were Southern Pacific, Bangor & Aroostook and Norfolk & Western.

Southern Pacific 4½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 5½s, New Haven 4s, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Boston & Maine 4½s and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60 were among issues getting up a point or more at one time.

Others making progress included Western Union 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Studebaker 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

International Telephone 5s were under moderate selling pressure but had enough resistance to hold loss to a small fraction.

Shipbuilding Orders Of British Columbia Total $40,000,000

VICTORIA (CP) — The Department of Trade and Industry said that wartime shipbuilding orders placed in British Columbia so far amounted to $40,000,000, of which about $10,000,000 had been completed. Recent orders included a $3,000,000 contract for two 9,300-ton steel cargo ships let to Prince Rupert dry docks.

The first shipment of steel for eight similar ships being built at Vancouver by Burrard Drydock Company just arrived and Hubert Wallace, General Manager, said two keels probably would be laid in the next week or 10 days.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)—Increased offerings of wheat and a drying up of buying interest influenced in part by reactions in stocks and other commodities changed an opening advance in wheat futures into a moderate net loss today. Final prices were slightly above the day's lowest.

Continued disquieting reports from the Balkans and failure of cottonseed oil, lard, and soybeans to hold initial advances had some effect on the market. Trade was dull and featureless. Expectations of flour buying for the Red Cross failed to materialize, and nothing further was heard concerning progress of farm legislation. Favorable weather and crop conditions offered little incentive to the buying side.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Domestic Finance	10c	.. May	1	Apr. 26
Loblaw Grocet "A & B"	12½c	.. June	2	May 10
Accumulated				
Gen Cable Co pf	$1.75	.. May	1	Apr. 28
Harbor Plywood pf	50c	.. May	1	Apr. 21
Reduced				
Nash. & Lowell R. R.	$3	S May	1	Apr. 12
Final				
Pinchin Jhnsn&Co.	6%	.. May	20	Apr. 14
Irregular				
Artloom	12½c	.. May	10	May 1
Fuller Mfg	10c	.. May	6	Apr. 29
Regular				
All Penn O&G	5c	Q Apr.	15	Apr. 10
Artloom pf	$1.75	Q June	2	May 15
Cable & Wireless Hldg	23¾%	S May	15	Apr. 15
Do (AmDepRec)	23¾%	S May	21	Apr. 22
Colon Develop pf	1½%	Q Apr.	17	Mar. 31
Covington & Cin Br.	$3	Q Apr.	16	Mar. 31
Domestic Finance	35c	Q May	1	Apr. 26
Fidelity Phila Tr	$3.50	Q May	15	Apr. 30
Gt. Lakes D&D	25c	Q May	15	May 2
Liberty Finance	14c	Q May	31	May 24
Loblaw Grocet "A&B"	25c	Q June	2	May 10
Monsanto Chem	50c	Q June	2	May 10
Secur Ins (N Hav)	35c	Q May	1	Apr. 18
United Gold Eq	6c	S June	30	June 16

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
51⅜	44½	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	— ⅜
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	*2	13	13	13	+ ¼
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	9	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	½	½	½	Apr18
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	57	4¼	4	4	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅛	7	7	Apr18
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	3	18½	18	18½	+1
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	9	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
11¼	8	Allen Ind (½g)	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr21
165½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	149	149	149	
11¼	10¾	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Apr18
14¼	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	9	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
80	72½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	— ½
37	26¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	26½	26	26	— ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr19
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	49	48	49	+2¾
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	47¼	46	46⅛	+ ¼
8¼	5¾	Am Bank Note	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	5½	5½	5½	Apr21
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr21
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	1	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	4	24	23¼	23¼	— ¼
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	—1
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	Apr17
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	12	12	12	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅛	4½	4½	Apr16
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	12	¾	¾	¾	Apr21
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	6	14	14	14	— ¼
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	7	17½	17	17	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	9	32¾	32	32	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	17	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
17⅜	11½	Am Ice	12	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
10⅝	7	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
94⅝	80	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	81½	80	80	Apr21
13¾	11	Am M & F (.34g)	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16	16	16	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	43	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	36½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr21
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	32	32	32	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	21	6⅛	6	6	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr17
8⅜	7½	Am Seat (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
45¼	34	Am Sm&R(½g)	8	35⅜	35	35½	+ ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	144⅝	144½	144½	Apr21
54	43¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	41½	41½	41½	—2¼
28½	19	Am Stl F (¼g)	5	19¾	19¼	19¼	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr17
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	69	157	155	155⅛	—1⅜
73½	66⅞	Am Tobacco (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	— ⅜
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	68½	67½	67½	—1
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148⅜	148	148	Apr21
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	16	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	Apr17
83⅜	57⅜	AmWoolen	2	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	Apr21
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅜	5	5⅜	Apr21
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	48	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr21
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr21
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr16
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	Apr21
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5	5	5	+ ½
7⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr21
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr18
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	28	Associates (2)	2	27	27	27	—1
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	68	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	65½	64½	65	— ½
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	32	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1
29	18½	Atl G&W In pf	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
11	4⅛	Atl Refining (1)	10	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr21
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	65	2⅞	2¾	2¾	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10½	7¼	Barber As (½e)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	Apr21
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	13	8½	8¼	8¼	
247⅛	183¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	7	21	20⅝	20⅝	
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	Apr18
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	+1¼
83⅜	73⅛	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	75⅜	71½	71½	+ ⅛
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	9	33⅜	32½	33	— ½
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	7	19¾	19½	19½	
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr15
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
89½	68¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	24	70½	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	123	123	123	
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	4	24½	23¾	23¼	Apr18
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	Apr17
18⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	11	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
35	26	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
22⅜	18½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	18	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	8	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	32	+ ¾
4½	3½	Brew Corp (.10g)	10	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	8	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	18¾	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr19
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr21
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	14	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	27⅜	27½	27⅜	Apr21
18½	16¼	Burling M-ill (1)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr21
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	12	8	8	8	
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
21⅜	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3	3	3	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr21
12	8⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	7	19	18½	19	— ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	1⅛	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	6	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
14⅞	11	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅞	11	11	Apr21
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	57	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36	36	36	— ½
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
30½	25	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	25	24	24	—1
3½	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr21
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	40¾	40⅝	40⅜	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	1	20¼	20	20	
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
22¾	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17¼	17	17	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	28	27½	28	
5⅜	3⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr19
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
44⅛	37¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	37¾	37⅜	37½	+ ¼
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr21
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
2½	½	Chi Great West	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6¾	5⅛	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Apr21
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	11	11	11	
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37½	37½	—1
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	11	11	11	Apr21
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr19
72⅛	56¾	Chrysler (1½g)	46	57½	56⅜	56½	— ½
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr21
3	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr17
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	Apr15
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	16	32	31	31¾	+ ½
34	28½	Cluett P (1½g)	3	29½	29½	29½	—1
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	4	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	+1
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (1¾a)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr21
30¼	22	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	Apr21
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	14¼	14	14	Apr18
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
47⅜	3	Col G&E (.10g)	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅝
67⅜	4½	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
80⅛	72	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	Apr18
31	24¼	Coml Credit (3)	16	24½	24	24¼	— ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅜
37⅞	29⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅜
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	Com'th & South	26	⅛	⅜	⅜	
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	11¼	11	11	— ¼
9⅞	7½	Cons Cop (¼g)	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
23⅜	19⅜	Cons Edison (2)	34	19½	19	19	— ⅜
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	104⅞	104¾	104¾	
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr17
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr18
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
4½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr21
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr21
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	9	11⅝	11¼	11½	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	92	92	+1
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	5	35	34	34	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	21	19¾	19⅜	19½	— ⅜
23½	15¾	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Apr21
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	43¼	43	43	
47⅜	37⅝	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	9	¾	¾	¾	Apr18
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	6	5½	5½	5½	Apr21
27⅝	21⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
45½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Steel Plant On West Coast Being Planned

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast construction engineer, disclosed after a White House conference that he had applied to the Office of Production Management for a certificate for a $150,000,000 steel production program on the coast.

He talked the proposition over with President Roosevelt, and Senator Murdock (D) of Utah, who accompanied Kaiser to the White House, told reporters:

"I do not think any more important conference on national defense has been held than the one between the President and Kaiser."

The construction engineer related difficulties in obtaining steel for shipyards in the San Francisco area and said that he was seeking to build a pig iron plant at Mount Pleasant, Utah, a plant to produce high grade steel in the Northwest with the use of Bonneville power, and a third and principal mill for processing purposes in Southern California.

The three would cost an estimated $150,000,000 and would be able to produce about 1,250,000 tons of steel annually.

"If we get a green light," Mr. Kaiser said, "we would be under production from scrap in eight months and from ore in 12."

Mr. Kaiser declined to say what the President's reaction was to his ideas. Senator Murdock recalled that Mr. Roosevelt had spoken a year ago of the advisability of having a steel plant located on the West Coast.

Mr. Kaiser, who said he did not know yet what financial arrangements might be made for the steel program, has headed companies that engineered such projects as Boulder, Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams.

Earlier the Office of Production Management announced it was sending W. A. Hauck, a consultant on steel, to survey steel production facilities in California, Washington and Utah "to develop any further measures that may be found necessary and appropriate to facilitate and expedite steel deliveries on the Pacific Coast."

Loans to Business Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks gained again last week for the 29th consecutive week as a result of the defense program.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in the week ended April 16 banks in 101 leading cities expanded their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans $36,000,000 to a total of $5,530,000,000. In the 29 weeks of unbroken increases, the gain in these cities has amounted to $895,000,000. Compared with a year ago, the business loan total was $1,100,000,000 larger.

Largest gains last week were $12,000,000 in the Chicago district and $11,000,000 in New York City.

Mengel Earns 34c on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Mengel Co., lumber manufacturers, reported net profit for the March quarter of $184,442, equal after preferred dividends to 34 cents a share on 417,681 shares of common stock, compared with $33,181, or 51 cents a share on 64,980 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock, in the like 1940 period.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended April 17 numbered 267, compared with 240 in the previous week and 262 in the comparable week of 1940. Dun & Bradstreet reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	107.2	107.2	107.2
1 2½s '54-52	103.14	103.14	103.14
2 2⅞s '60-55	111.13	111.13	111.13
3 2¾s '65-60	111.9	110.28	110.28

New York City Bond

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
54 3s '60	103⅜	103	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	45	45	45
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93	93	93
26 Alleghany cv 5s '49	83	82½	82¾
7 Allegh Val 4s '42	102	102	102
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56⅜	56¾
9 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
8 Am T&T 3½s '66	107⅜	107	107½
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	56½	56½	56½
12 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅛	106	106
4 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105⅝	105¾
4 AT & SF 4s '95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	89½	89½	89½
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78½	78	78½
6 A C Line clt 4s '52	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
10 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65½	65¾
2 A C Line 5s '45	86	86	86
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31¼	31¼	31¼
17 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	95	94⅞	95
2 Austin & NW 5s '41	100	100	100
11 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68	68	68
4 B&O '95 st A	35½	35½	35½
20 B&O '95 st C	42	41¾	42
26 B&O 2000 st D	35	34½	34⅞
22 B&O '96 st F	35	34½	34¾
156 B&O cv '60 st	26⅞	26⅛	26½
22 B&O 4s '48	68	67⅝	67⅝
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	57	57	57
3 B&O SW '50 st	47½	47½	47½
1 B&O TC 4s '59	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	46	46	46
4 Bang & Arv cv 4s '51 st	46	46	46
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102½	102¾
37 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27	26½	26⅝
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111½	111½	111½
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90	90	90
4 Buf R&P 5s st	42½	42	42½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
1 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	101½	101½	101½
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100¼	100	100¼
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101	101	101
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99½	99⅜	99½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97½	97½	97½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56⅜	56¾
9 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
8 Am T&T 3½s '66	107⅜	107	107½
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	56½	56½	56½
12 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅛	106	106
4 Arm Del 4s '55	106	105⅝	105¾
4 AT & SF 4s '95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
10 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	89½	89½	89½
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78½	78	78½
6 A C Line clt 4s '52	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
10 A C Line 4½s '64	65¾	65½	65¾
2 A C Line 5s '45	86	86	86
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31¼	31¼	31¼
17 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	95	94⅞	95
2 Austin & NW 5s '41	100	100	100
11 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68	68	68
4 B&O '95 st A	35½	35½	35½
20 B&O '95 st C	42	41¾	42
26 B&O 2000 st D	35	34½	34⅞
22 B&O '96 st F	35	34½	34¾
156 B&O cv '60 st	26⅞	26⅛	26½
22 B&O 4s '48	68	67⅝	67⅝
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51 st	57	57	57
3 B&O SW '50 st	47½	47½	47½
1 B&O TC 4s '59	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	46	46	46
4 Bang & Arv cv 4s '51 st	46	46	46
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	86½	86½	86½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102½	102¾
37 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27	26½	26⅝
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	111½	111½	111½
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90	90	90
4 Buf R&P 5s st	42½	42	42½
2 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
1 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	101½	101½	101½
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100¼	100	100¼
6 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101	101	101
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99½	99⅜	99½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97½	97½	97½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	106¼	106⅛	106¼
5 Can Pac 5s 54	76½	76½	76½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	85½	85½	85½
23 Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60	60¼
1 Carriers & Gen 6s 50	101	101	101
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 55	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
12 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¾	3⅝	3¾
16 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	12⅝	12⅝
41 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	51⅞	52⅛
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	84½	84½	84½
10 C&O 4½s 92	129½	129½	129½
11 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	16½	17
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84	84	84
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98½	98½	96½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	92¾	93
35 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24½	23¾	24½
1 Ch Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Ch Gt W 4s 60	68	68	68
2 Chi I&L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
94 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
44 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23⅜	21¾	23⅜
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	28	28	28
14 Chi&NW rfd 4½s 2037	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi&NW 4½ 2037	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW 4½ 2037C	15½	15	15½
5 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	22½	22½	22½
49 Chi&NW 3½s 87	22½	22½	22½
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 CRI&P cv 4½c 60	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
11 CRI&P 4s 88	18	18	18
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	15	15	15
34 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	10¾	10	10½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10	10	10
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94	94	94
6 Cin Par&Sel 1½s 66	108!	108	108½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86½	86½	86½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77	76⅝	77
3 Clev-UnTerm 4½s 77C	68¾	68¾	68¾
38 Col&So 4½s 39	23	21½	23⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columb G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Columbia G 5s '1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 ComlMach inc 6Swv	34½	34½	34½
1 Comlwlth Ed 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
35 Comlwlth Ed cv3½s'58	112½	112¼	112½
4 Counn R&L 4½st 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Con Ed 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Rys 4s '54	22½	22½	22½
1 Consol's 5s '60	76	76	76
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104½	104½	104½
4 Crane 2¼s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	18	18	18
2 Curtis Pub 6s '55	98	97½	98
86 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53½	51½	51¾
18 D & R G 4s '36	11⅛	11	11⅛
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2	2	2
6 D & R G West 5s '78	11½	11¼	11½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	21	21	21
6 Duquesne L t 3½s'65	107⅜	107½	107½
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	97½	97½	97½
1 Elec Auto-Lt 2¼s '50	100	100	100
97 Erie rfg 5s '67	23⅜	22¾	23
192 Erie rfg 5s '75	23⅜	22⅞	23
76 Erie 1st 4s '96	90	89	90
41 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52½	50¾	51
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96 reg	50½	50½	50½
3 Erie cv 4s '53 A	46	45¼	46
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Fla Foresters E&R 3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	88½	87⅝	88½
7 Goodrich 4¼s'56	106⅛	106	106⅛
6 Gt Nor 5s'73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	93	93	93
2 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	92	92	92
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102½	102½	102½
12 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	82¾	82¾	82¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	68	67½	67½
35 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	44½	43¾	44¼
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104¼	104¾
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	109	109	109
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	84	83⅞	84
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	28½	28¼	28¼
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	43¾	43½	43¾
17 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	11¼	10⅞	11
33 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s'81	102⅛	102	102⅛
3 Ill Cen 4s'52	43¾	43⅜	43¾
8 Ill Cen 4s'53	41¾	41½	41½
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	43¾	43	43
48 Ill Cen 4¾s'6	42¼	42	42¼
5 Ill Cen 5s'55	51¼	51	51¼
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s'51	60	60	60
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	46¼	46	46¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	42⅝	42½	42½
5 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	18	17½	17½
1 Inland Stl 3s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s'52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	12¾	12½	12¾
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	45	44⅞	45
7 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	83½	83½	83½
19 Int T& T4½s 52	41	40¾	41
51 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42¾	42¾
2 James F&Clea 4s 59	52	52	52
3 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	97	97	97
12 K C South 5s 50	72	71¾	71⅞
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¼	108⅜
4 Kresge F und 3s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 LacGas 5½s 53	59	59	59
28 L E & West 3s 47	89	89	89
1 Lautaro Nit inc 75	27	27	27
2 Leh&NY 4s 45	42	42	42
9 Leh Val H Term5s54	45½	45½	45½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s'45	47	46¾	47
22 LehighVal 5s 2003 st	33¼	32⅝	33⅜
53 LehVal 4½s 2003 st	30⅜	29½	29¾
90 LehVal 4s 2003 st	28	27	27¾
1 Liggett&M 7s 44	119¼	119¼	119¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96⅝	96¾	96⅝
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
2 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85½	85	85½
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s	89	89	89
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	33	33	33
4 Marion Stl Shov 6s 47st	90½	90½	90½
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105	105	105
37 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	109¾	109	109½
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 M&StL rfg 5s 62	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 MSP&SSM con 4s 38	10¼	10¼	10¼
64 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	28¼	27¼	27⅞
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 7	10⅞	10½	10⅞
19 M-K-T 4½s 78	25½	25	25
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s290	36½	35½	36
37 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	24¼	24	24⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s 65A	11¾	11¾	11¾
76 Mo Pac 5s 77F	23⅛	22⅝	23
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	22½	22½	22½
24 Mo Pac 5s 78G	23⅜	23	22½
20 Mo Pac 5s 78G ct	22½	22½	22½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80H	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 81I	23	23	23
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105⅛	105	105
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40½	39	40½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36½	35⅜	35¼
16 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅝	40¼	40¼
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69	69	69
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104	104
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	55	55	55
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106	106	106
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	41¾	41⅝	41¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s5ect	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	39½	39½	39½
6 N O Tex&Mex 5s 56C ct	37½	36	37½
5 NY&Putnam 4s 93	50	50	50
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅞	62½	62¾
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	57	57¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	62½	62½
14 NYC 3¾s 46	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
27 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	60½	60¾
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85	85	85
3 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	97	97	97
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s98reg	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
8 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	85	85	85
3 NYChi&StL 6s 41	97	96¾	96¾
22 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	70	69½	69¾
55 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	59¾	59	59¼
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	114½	114½	114½
6 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	57	56⅞	57
8 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
6 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27	26¾	26¾
31 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
5 NYNH&H 4s 55	24	24	24
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	23½	23½	23½
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
2 NY Prov & Bos 4s 42	100	100	100
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106½	106⅜	106½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
13 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105¾	105½	105½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	66¼	66¼
18 Nor Pac 4s 97	79	78¾	78⅞
18 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44⅞	44¼	44⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¼	103¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
5 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	97	97	97
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 StLPor&NW5s48	33½	33½	33½
8 StLPub Svc 5s 59	70	69½	70
24 St LSF 5s 50B	12½	12¼	12½
15 St LSF 4½s 78	13¼	12⅞	13⅛
50 StLSF4½s 78ct st	12⅞	12½	12⅞
5 St LSF 4s 50A	12	12	12
9 St LSF 4s 50A ct	11⅝	11¼	11½
5 St LSW 5s 52	23	23	23
5 St LSW 1st 4s 89	74½	74½	74½
13 StP&KC StL4½s41	8	8	8
6 SA&A Pass 5s 43	88	87¾	88
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6⅜	6	6¼
6 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5⅜	5¼	5¼
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11	11	11
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Sea A L rfg 4s 59 ct	3¾	3⅝	3¾
5 Sea-ALFla 6s 34A ct	3	3	3
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	96	96	96
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	104⅜	104¼	104¼
65 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¼	49½	50
116 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49⅞	48¾	49¾
91 So Pac 4½s 69	49⅞	49	49¾
69 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66⅝	65⅛	66¼
19 So Pac cit 4s 49	47½	46¾	47
58 So Pac 3¾s 46	64	63¼	63¾
63 South Ry gen 4s 56	71¾	71¼	71¾
3 Stand Oil NJ 4s 61	104	104	104
14 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	103¾	104
12 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105½	105½	105½
8 T RR A St L 5s 44	111	111	111
4 T RR A St L 4s 53	110½	110½	110½
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	104½	104½	104½
8 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	73⅞	73¼	73⅞
Tex&Pac 5s 75C	72	72	72
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¼	18	18
5 Third Ave 4s 60	16½	16	16
7 Tri Continent 5s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	104	104
5 Unit Drug 5s 53	86	85¾	85¾
2 U S Steel .75s 46	100	100	100
U S Steel 2.20s '50	101	100¼	101
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Utah P&L 5s'44	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Va Elec&Pow 3¼s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	13	12¾	13
12 Wabash 1st 5s'39	56⅝	56½	56⅝
5 Wabash 2d 5s'39	18	18	18
5 Wabash 2d 5s'39	18	18	18
5 Wabash 5s'30 D	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Wabash 5s'76 B	11½	11½	11½
24 Waebsh 4½s'78 C	11¼	11	11
1 Walker H 4½s'45	104	104	104
4 Walworth 6s'55	93¼	93	93¼
4 Walworth 4s'55	82½	82½	82½
1 Warren Bros 6s'41	56	56	56
2 West Shore 4s 2361	52	52	52
8 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	101½	101½	101½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Western Pac 5s'60	80½	79½	80
3 Western Un 4½s'50	76	76	76
4 Winston Sal 4s'60	114½	114½	114½
10 Wis Cen 4s'49	33½	33¼	33½
2 Wis Cen 4s Sd'36	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Young Sh&T cv 4s'48	102	102	102
6 Young S&T 3¼s'60	97	97	97

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7	7	7
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅛	60	60
11 Argentine 4½s 71 Ap	60	60	60
11 Argentine 4½s 48	79½	79½	79½
5 Argentine 4½s 71	66½	66½	66½
5 Australia 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Australia 5s 57	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 Australia 4½s 56	49	49	49
3 Belgium 6½s 49	69	67¾	69
1 Belgium 6s 55	68	68	68
1 Brazil 8s 41	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅛	16	16⅛
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅜	16	16⅛
1 Buen A 4¾s 77	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
1 Buen A 4¾s 76	49	49	49
2 Bulgaria 7s 67	7	7	7
32 Canada 5s 52	100¾	100½	100¾
15 Canada 4s 60	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
4 Canada 3s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
15 Canada 2½s 45	94	94	94
1 Carlsbad 8s 54	9	9	9
1 ChileMtBk6½s61asd	9½	9

Commerce and Finance

Taxpayers Face Double or Triple Levy in New Tax Schedule

Business and Industry

Weir Would Let Second Quarter Decide Prices

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Corporation which took the lead in granting a 10-cent hourly increase to steel workers, said the industry should let "second quarter facts" deside whether a steel price rise would be necessary to meet higher production costs.

"It is my opinion that the industry should take the second quarter of 1941 when the higher costs will be effective and let the financial results demonstrate what its position is," Mr. Weir said at a general press interview, and added:

"It won't hurt the industry to take three months to produce facts."

Leon Henderson, Government Price Administrator, on April 17 "froze" steel prices at first quarter levels but said the price schedule would be subject to later revision.

Mr. Weir, ruddy-faced chairman of the nation's sixth largest steel producer, asserted:

Waiting Period

"No one can say definitely at this time whether the industry can or cannot get along without a price increase."

Mr. Weir said he was in accord with Mr. Henderson if "I interpret his statements to mean that a waiting period will precede any action on steel prices."

"I would assume that the Government is not dsiposed to see the industry operate without a profit—nor to see any company put out of business because of higher costs," he added.

"There are no facts available today on which the industry, the Government, or the public can determine the necessity of a price change now," he said. "The facts will be definite by mid-July, applicable to the industry, large and small."

Mr. Weir declared that his opinion "precludes the possibility of a price rise in the second quarter."

He also explained his firm's position in granting the raise in wages as the U. S. Steel Corporation was negotiating with the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee on a new contract. U. S. Steel ultimately followed National's lead in granting the raise.

"It has been said that we acted because of a grudge against the corporation," Mr. Weir said. "There is nothing to that. National Steel does not handle its business on a grudge basis. No company could and remain in business long.

"We simply believed that our employees were entitled to a raise of nothing less than 10 cents an hour. There was an improvement in the industry and we felt the workers should share in it.

"I do not feel that the wage raise will result in wild inflation. The total amount involved as compared to the amount which the Government is spending in defense is insignificant."

Challenges Cost

He challenged estimates that the raise would cost the industry as much as $350,000,000 a year.

"The total cost to the industry as a whole, according to our estimates, will not exceed $135,000,000," he declared.

Mr. Weir felt that his firm will absorb the raise "with taxes as we see them today."

"Our first quarter will show better earnings than the corresponding period last year," he said.

"If taxes go up," Mr. Weir declared, "there is no reason why steel should expect to make more profit. I'm not one to increase prices to overcome taxes. The industry can't expect to have its earnings offset taxes."

While Mr. Weir considered the possibility of a coal wage raise in his expectations of better earnings, he saw "serious danger" if the mine stoppage continues.

"In another week this situation will be serious," he said. "If coal deliveries are not resumed, steel production is bound to be impaired."

Brokers Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $337,000,000. The week ended April 16 and the total represented a decrease of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $479,000,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Bank Director

© Underwood

Ellis W. Brewster

Elected to the board of the State Street Trust Co., Boston. Mr. Brewster is Treasurer, General Manager and a director of Plymouth Cordage Co.

Murchison Sees More Problems On Textile Wage Rise

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, foresaw new problems for the industry if a proposed 5-cent-an-hour wage increase becomes law.

The proposed wage boost, recommended by the textile industry, would raise the minimum pay to 37½ cents an hour and would affect an estimated 300,000 workers, 242,000 of them in the South.

Predictions on effect of the pay increase on textile prices would be premature, Dr. Murchison said, "but we know it would undoubtedly necessitate a further increase."

"It would involve a tremendous increase in the industry's personnel," he added. "The entire wage for the industry would go up 10 per cent. It would go up at least, to put it conservatively, $40,000,000 annually."

Dr. Murchison's remarks were made during an interview after he came here to address the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Murchison said he planned to go immediately to Washington to "go to bat" for cotton textile cause against "certain groups, individuals and officials in the Government and other circles who want to put a prohibitive tax on cotton."

The proposed tax, 6 to 6½ cents a pound, would increase raw material costs "about 60 per cent," Dr. Murchison asserted, "or the equivalent of a 12 per cent sales tax on cotton goods."

Makers of Farm Tools Asked Not To Raise Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, asked manufacturers of farm implements not to increase prices now, saying that voluntary co-operation was requested in the hope "that other steps may be avoided."

The request was made in a letter to several hundred manufacturers of farm machinery. Mr Henderson said that in announcing a price schedule for steel he had stressed "the wide range of finished products into which steel enters as a raw material and the importance of maintaining stable prices in these finished products.

"One of the products which I had especially in mind was farm machinery and equipment. The prices of these products are an important factor in the cost of farm production. As such they are related to the prices of our entire domestic supplies of food and fiber."

Mr. Henderson said that wage increases had been announced recently in the farm implement industry and that he was aware that "certain other cost elements" have advanced.

"But with assured prices of the major raw material and a favorable demand in the industry generally," he said, "I feel justified in requesting that there be no increase in farm machinery prices at this time."

He also requested that there be no alteration in credit practices or other trade or price policies which would have the effect of increasing net manufacturer's prices of individual items.

U. P. to Lay New Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—W. M. Jeffers, President of Union Pacific Railroad Co., has announced plans to lay 653 miles of new steel rail on the road's main lines this year at a cost of about $10,710,000.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 5, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 28, 1941.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer

April 21, 1941.

Paradoxes Seen in Official Attitude Regarding Prices

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Many paradoxes and superficial contradictions appear in the present official attitude toward prices. For one thing the Administration is to raise farm prices, which drag, while taking more strenuous measures to hold down industrial prices, which threaten to rise. For another, it is smiling on widespread wage increases, but is opposed to corresponding price increases. For another, it is still operating in the field of price-control with shadowy and far-fetched legal authorization.

Again, the new "Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply" is headed by a man who repeatedly stated his preference for voluntary methods of obtaining price stability rather than the use of the bludgeon of official force. Again the price-control principle chiefly used during World War I, of setting the price where the marginal producer could stay in business—often called the "bulk-line" price level—has been discarded for the principle of setting the price approximately at the pre-war level.

Yet most of these seeming anomalies follow now popular lines of political economy and so are likely to stick. For instance:

Farm Prices Rising

Despite extraordinary surpluses, farm prices have been going up. The Department of Agriculture has put a floor of $9 under hogs, 22 cents under eggs, and 15 cents under chickens. This is intended to bring out more production, particularly of hogs, on account of impending meat price increases and the probability of shipments to Britain.

Thus the Administration is in the odd but understandable position of raising hogs in order to prevent later rises; for a good current price will lead farmers to feed more corn, fatten more hogs, and farrow more pigs. However, this program may lead the Department of Agriculture, for consistency's sake, to look more favorably on the Bankhead bill in the Senate and the Fulmer bill in the House to raise the loan value on major crops to something round $1 for wheat at Chicago and 12½ cents for cotton at gulf ports.

These would result from "75 per cent of parity" loans, and if the cost of living rises, the parity figure rises and so these figures must rise further. When on top of these are added the proposed new scale of parity payments involved in the Russell bill, plus soil conservation payments, producers of these major crops will get parity or more for their crops; while several crops have already reached parity, including wool and certain meats.

This means that farm income this year will at least reach the $10,000,000,000 level now predicted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the 1929 level, and compares with $9,100,000,000 in 1940, and is also well above the preliminary BAE guess of two months ago that 1941 farm income would reach $9,600,000,000. The farmers feel that if the rest of the country is prospering, so should they.

No Departure From Plans

It does not, however, mean any notable departure from now-established farm program methods. Since farmers will get much more per bushel or bale, the farm program will have to step up the operation of the two other major parts of its program—the artificial holding down of acreage, and the official distribution of surpluses.

On the first the Department of Agriculture is moving to reduce cotton acreage, while Senator Smith's bill would freeze the present fully-owned CCC cotton holdings to prevent them from coming back on the market in case of further price rise. Also the Administration will ask for a vote of wheat farmers on May 31 for an acreage quota, and has a bill before Congress to tighten up the penalties for non-compliance.

On the second, the Surplus Marketing Administration, formerly the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, will probably increase the scope of its blue and orange stamp plan, and finance substantial shipments of farm crops to Britain if the cargo space can be found.

In the wage-price field, as pointed out on this page Monday, the probability is that the Administration will continue to smile on wage increases and frown on price increases, so that the increased wages will in large part come out of profits—which in turn are coming out of capacity operation and the resultant economies of spreading overhead costs over a larger production.

Economies Nearing Limits

The limit of such economies, however, will soon be reached, as the unit cost of labor, which generally tends to fall at the beginning of an upswing in business volume, has already gone through that stage and is now beginning to rise, partly because the overhead economies of capacity production have been largely reached, partly because of wage increases which are now accelerating, and partly because of the longer work-week, involving time-and-a-half and sometimes double-time for added hours.

The above calculations apply chiefly to low-lost producers, but prices are already being set in some lines so low that some high-cost or "marginal" producers can't produce except at a loss. This has occurred in the case of some of the Michigan copper mines, for example. During the first World War the solution would have been to estimate the needed production, find how many marginal producers would be required for such output, and let the price go high enough to keep them in business. The solution this time seems more likely to be either to subsidize the marginal or high-cost producers, or in case an industry is not producing for the defense program, to shrug the shoulders and let him keep producing at a loss—the German method.

This problem is acute in the case of the scrap metal industry. A series of orders, requests, and official statements, has now fixed top prices for scrap and secondary ingots of aluminum, zinc, nickel, and so on, and for scrap steel—in every case involving a considerable reduction below recent open market prices.

Steel Scrap Price Problem

In scrap steel the price of $20 for heavy melting scrap at Pittsburgh has raised the problem of how the scrap people will be able to get in some 5,000,000 tons of purchase scrap which used to originate annually in the middle west and move readily to export scrap markets. The industry is one in which costs rise with volume, instead of falling, and some special arrangement is now under discussion to get round the hard fact that the cost of originating and shipping this scrap to the mills now exceeds the permitted price.

The legal authority for price control seems a matter of decreasing importance. The President's recent order creating the new "Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply" lists a number of legal sources for the authority; and the Guffey Act gives the Soft Coal Commission the right to fix maximum as well as minimum prices. But in general the temper of public opinion seems such as to permit, as in World War I, the price-control authorities to act first and find authorization afterward.

The powers of the Government have been greatly increased since 1917, and still further since 1939, and if the price-control authorities can't get co-operation they have numerous and ample means of bringing pressure through various official channels—enough now so that they can just about do anything to American business which public opinion considers fair.

U. S. Recovers Big Land Grants

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 90-year phase of American railroad building, steeped in frontier history, was closed April 19 as the Interior Department announced recovery of 8,000,000 acres of land originally granted to railroads when they pressed westward to the Pacific.

Secretary Harold Ickes approved a release by the Northern Pacific Railroad of all claims under land gifts of 1864 and 1870—last and largest of the historic grants closed out under the Transportation Act of 1940.

The Northern Pacific release embraced approximately 4,500,000 acres in Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The land reverts to federal ownership for administration under the conservation program of the Interior Department.

Releases previously approved by Mr. Ickes restored to the public domain approximately 2,000,000 acres in Southern California held by the Southern Pacific and 1,600,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico, held by the Achison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

The value of the lands, larger than the states of Delaware, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined, has not been appraised.

Under the Transportation Act of 1940 the Interior Department was empowered to close out the land grants and in exchange open the way for the roads to be relieved of low preferential rates on government freight and passenger business. The old grants were made with a stipulation that the government be accorded rates 50 to 80 per cent below regular tariffs on certain passenger and freight traffic.

The land grant system was inaugurated by Congress in 1850, with allocation of 2,595,000 acres of the then plentiful public lands for construction of the Illinois Central Road. The principle grew rapidly until more than 75 grants, aggregating 158,293,000 acres, had been made. Under encouragement of the land gifts 21,500 miles of trackage spanned the continent.

Of the original 158,293,000 acres, the railroads actually took patents on 116,000,000.

General Foods Earnings Steady in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. reported earnings for the first 1941 quarters of $4,334,178 after provision for all charges, including dividend on the preferred stock and taxes. That equalled 83 cents a share on the 5,251,440 outstanding common shares and compared with $4,310,045, or 82 cents a share, in the corresponding three months of 1940.

In the 1941 quarter provision was made for a $1,147,446 reserve for possible inventory writedowns and other contingencies, including taxes, against a similar reserve of $443,466 for the 1940 quarters.

Sales in the first quarter of 1941 were $45,249,496, compared with $40,477,226 in the same period a year ago.

House Group Accepts New Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to accept as its definite goal the Treasury's recommendation for a tax bill to raise $3,500,000,000 in new revenue next fiscal year.

At the same time, the committee voted to open public hearings, preliminary to writing the legislation on Thursday, with Secretary Henry Morgenthau as the first witness.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-N. C.) announced that the motion on the committee's goal was adopted by "an overwhelming majority."

"We didn't say that we would raise that much," Mr. Doughton told newsmen, "but that we would if we reasonably could."

The chairman said Colin Stam, chief of staff of the joint Congressional Committee on Taxation, presented alternative proposals to those made yesterday by John L. Sullivan, Assistant Treasury Secretary, on how the money could be raised.

Some congressional sources have predicted that if the treasury plan were adopted, many individuals, of small and large incomes, would have their tax bills doubled or trebled.

The program, authoritative reports said, carried the following major provisions:

Individual incomes—an increase of the present 4.4 per cent basic tax rate to 6.6 per cent. Also elimination of the existing 10 per cent earned income credit deduction. Personal exemption rates would remain unchanged.

Steep Surtax Increases

Income surtaxes — Steep increases. Whereas surtaxes are now imposed on taxable incomes in excess of $4,000, they would begin with those over $2,000. Present surtaxes range from 4 to 75 per cent and are levied in addition to the basic 4.4 per cent "normal" rate.

Corporate incomes—an increase from the present 24 per cent to 30 per cent.

Travel—a tax of about 10 per cent on railroad, plane, bus and other transportation tickets.

Checks—a 2 cent tax on each check drawn.

Gasoline—1 cent more, making the federal tax 2½ cents per gallon.

Cigarettes—8 cents tax on a pack of 20, a 1½ cent boost.

Other items—increases in beer, wine, whisky and automobile purchase taxes. New levies on candy, chewing gum, soft drinks.

Federal securities—a plan to reach with taxation all or part of the income from the billions of dollars invested in hitherto tax exempt Government bonds.

An advance in the basic income tax rate to 6.6 per cent and repeal of the earned income credit would hit taxpayers' pockets something like this:

A single person with a taxable earned income of $1,000 after all deductions except his personal exemption of $800 would pay $13.20, instead of $4.40 as at present.

A childless married couple with a taxable earned income of $3,000 would pay $66 instead of $30.80.

The new surtax schedule, details of which were not available, was reported to mean stiff increases for higher incomes, particularly in the brackets between $5,000 and $25,000. One Congressman, whose principal source of income is his $10,000 salary, said he had figured roughly that his tax would increase from $660 to $1,500.

Mr. Doughton explained that, while he personally hoped the Committee could write a $3,500,000,000 measure, some of the Treasury proposals might be rejected. He said his committee was "going to write this bill."

Details of the Treasury plan, he added, would be disclosed, probably later this week, by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, after Treasury tax experts have had a chance to consult with the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

How Plan Affects Incomes

Here are a few examples of how the reported Treasury plan to raise $3,500,000,000 in additional revenue would affect lower-bracket income taxpayers:

Single persons:

Net income, $1,000, all earned, tax on 1940 income $4.40; on 1941 income $13.20.

Net income, $1,500, all earned, 1940—$24.20; 1941—$46.20.

Net income, $2,000, all earned, 1940—$44; 1941—$79.20.

Net income $2,500, all earned, 1940—$63.80; 1941—$112.20

Married persons (no children):

Net income, $2,200, all earned. 1940—no tax. 1941—$13.20.

Net income $2,500, all earned. 1940—$11. 1941—$33.

Net income, $3,000, all earned 1940—$30.80. 1941—$66.

Married persons, two children:

Net income $3,000, all earned. 1940—no tax. 1941—$13.20.

Net income, $4,000, all earned. 1940—$35.20; 1941—$79.20.

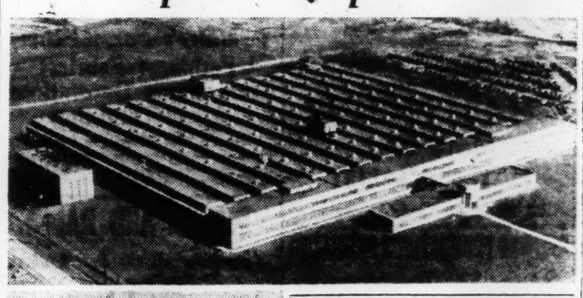
Taking the example of the single person with $1,000 net income, the present tax is computed in this way: First a 10 per cent, or $100, earned income credit is deducted, leaving $900, from which is subtracted $800 personal exemption. This leaves $100 taxable at 4.4 per cent, meaning a tax of $4.40.

Under the reported Treasury plan, the earned income credit would not be allowed but the $800 personal exemption would remain.

The exemption for children is $400 per child of 18 years or less.

Net income is the income that remains after deductions have been made for interest, contributions, taxes paid and losses sustained.

New Airplane Propeller Plant



Wide World; © Underwood

Above: An aerial view of the new Curtiss-Wright propeller plant at Caldwell, N. J. It is the largest airplane propeller plant in the Nation. Ready for operation 96 days after ground was broken, the plant spreads over 380,000 square feet and will employ 4,000 workers. Below: Robert L. Earle, elected a director of Curtiss-Wright Corp. Mr. Earle is Vice-President of the company and General Manager of its Propeller Division.

Additional Canning Of Tomatoes Asked For Relief Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Claud Wickard has asked canners to put up an additional 15,000,000 cases of tomatoes this year for distribution under domestic and foreign Red Cross relief programs and for disposal under the lend-lease program.

This would involve a production of about 50 per cent over last year and would assure, the secretary said, sufficient supplies to meet anticipated needs up to June 30, 1942.

To make it possible for canners to take immediate steps to secure this increase in production, Secretary Wickard announced that the Agriculture Department would buy the additional tomatoes as soon as the 1941 pack has been completed. The department, however, asked the canners to submit sales offers at once.

The secretary said that as an inducement for expanding production, the department, in considering bids, would allow price increases in canned tomatoes which would permit payments to growers from $2.75 to $3 per ton more for their raw tomatoes than was paid last year.

Mr. Wickard said that canned peas, corn and snap beans may be purchased from time to time, but that no advance purchases of these products were contemplated at this time.

Current Backlogs, Employment Of U. S. Aviation Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current data on backlogs, production areas, and employment of the aviation companies in the United States have been compiled by the staff of American Aviation Associates, Inc., and published in the April 1 issue of American Aviation. The information, based on official announcements or on reliable estimates, follows:

Company	Report as of	Backlog	Production Area Sq. Ft.	Employes
Adel Precision Prod	3/1	$1,500,000	35,000	440
Aerco Corp.	2/5	237,230	.....	96
Aero Supply Mfg.	1/2	3,156,500	.....	.....
Aeronca Aircraft	3/1	750,000	45,000	340
Air Associates	2/20	4,000,000	100,000	750
Aircraft Accessories	1/20	1,600,000	46,000	400
Allison Division	3/13	190,100,000‡	1,500,000	11,000
Beech Aircraft	3/1	24,000,000	300,000	2,600
Bell Aircraft	3/11	62,500,000	494,000	5,500
Bellanca Aircraft	3/12	2,500,000	66,000	190
Bendix Aviation§	2/1	200,000,000	2,950,000	21,000
Bendix Radio	3/1	24,000,000	125,000	19,000
Boeing Aircraft	3/1	188,500,000	1,000,000	9,000
Breeze Corps.	3/1	12,020,019	278,000	1,430
Brewster Aeronaut.	3/1	107,000,000	830,000	7,900
Buick Motor Div.	3/13	91,200,000‡	.....	.....
Cessna Aircraft	3/1	26,000,000	260,000	1,600
Chandler-Evans Co.	3/1	1,300,000	12,000	140
Columbia Aircraft	3/15	3,500,000	58,000	200
Consol. Aircraft	3/3	315,000,000	3,000,000¶	16,500
Continental Motors	3/3	61,550,000*	840,000	3,800
Culver Aircraft	3/6	295,465	93,000	300
Curtiss-Wright Corp./	3/14	600,000,000	4,636,000	31,236
C-W Airplane Div.‖	3/1	.....	836,000	12,200
Curtiss Propeller	3/1	.....	1,000,000	3,097
Douglas Aircraft	3/1	348,064,204	1,306,800	22,727
Engineering & Research	3/12	.....	74,000	400
Fairchild Aircraft	3/1	9,650,200	129,700	1,223
Fisher Body Division	3/13	62,400,000†	.....	.....
Fleetwings	3/1	15,000,000	180,000	1,183
Ford Motor Co.	3/1	122,323,020	.....	.....
General Motors Corp.	3/13	350,000,000‡x	.....	.....
Goodyear Aircraft	3/13	.....	1,000	.....
Grumann Aircraft	3/12	60,000,000	35,000	2,250
Hamilton Standard	3/12	.....	500,000	3,700
Hardman Aircraft Prod.	3/1	1,000,000	70,000	365
Harvill Aircraft Die	2/1	640,000	65,000	362
Hayes Industries	3/17	604,606	.....	.....
Hayes Manufacturing	3/1	5,500,000	450,000	500
Interstate Aircraft	3/1	1,000,000	50,000	520
Jack-Heintz Inc.	3/4	5,000,000	90,000	350
Kellett Autogiro	3/1	2,100,000	45,000	300
Kinner Motors	3/5	1,000,000	40,000	160
Liberty Aircraft Prod.	3/1	3,500,000	65,000	600
Lockheed Aircraft	3/1	187,926,404	1,809,027	18,758
Luscombe Airplane	2/26	100,000	30,000	275
Lycoming Division	3/1	16,000,000	317,000	2,000
McDonnell Aircraft	3/4	3,389,000	38,000	140
Glenn L. Martin Co.	2/25	350,000,000	1,560,000	17,000
Menasco Manufactur	3/13	4,050,000	103,000	720
North American Avia	2/1	201,400,000	915,000	9,240
Northrop Aircraft	3/3	32,000,000	300,000	2,300
Packard Motor Car Co	3/4	217,000,000	460,000	1,400
Pioneer Parachute	3/1	1,000,000	44,000	210
Piper Aircraft	3/1	200,000	180,000	1,100
Porterfield Aircraft	3/4	231,000	76,000	85
Pratt & Whitney	3/3	.....	1,600,000	13,000
Ranger Aircraft Eng.	3/1	7,250,000	108,000	600
Republic Aviation	3/1	61,500,000	230,000	2,500
Rohr Aircraft	2/25	4,500,000	175,000	600
Ryan Aeronautical	3/1	10,500,000	241,000	1,650
Solar Aircraft	2/27	3,873,000	114,000	829
Southern Aircraft	3/12	.....	20,000	50
Spartan Aircraft	3/1	1,866,000	80,000	250
Sperry Gyroscope	3/5	30,000,000	300,000	1,900
Stearman Aircraft	3/5	17,500,000	750,000	2,500
Studebaker Corp.	3/1	33,657,580	.....	.....
Switlik Parachute	3/1	2,500,000	80,000	300
Taylorcraft Aviation	3/5	369,587	68,800	363
Thompson Products	3/1	18,000,000*	150,000	2,500
Timm Aircraft	3/4	850,000	55,000	260
United Aircraft Corp.	3/1	445,000,000	2,470,000	21,900
United Aircraft Prod	2/26	6,590,634	72,000	1,003
Vega Airplane	3/1	74,000,000	1,271,317	4,832
Vought-Sikorsky	3/3	.....	370,000	5,200
Vultee Aircraft	3/1	94,000,000	1,500,000	8,000
Waco Aircraft	3/1	.....	98,960	310
Warner Aircraft	3/1	1,750,000	33,000	165
Wright Aeronautical	3/5	.....	2,800,000	15,939

Notes: *Includes aero contracts and otherwise. †Aero contracts. ‡General Motors backlog figures from annual report; believed to include cost of plants. §Includes all consolidated divisions and subsidiaries. ¶Includes 1,500,000 sq. ft. uncovered. Curtiss-Wright Corp. consolidated; includes Wright Aeronautical Corp. Includes the three Curtiss-Wright Airplane Divisions—Buffalo, Columbus, St. Louis. xAero contracts; includes Rochester Products Division. ‖Includes the three divisions—Hamilton Standard Propellers, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft.

Ten Billions In Army, Navy Work to Be Let

WASHINGTON (AP) — About $10,000,000,000 in Army and Navy contracts are still to be awarded under the program already enacted by Congress.

Defense officials, making this estimate, said the sum does not include pay for the Army and Navy, nor proposed expenditures on the Panama Canal or river and harbor work. It includes, however, appropriations under the Lease-Lend Act.

The enacted program amounts to $23,473,000,000. Contracts through March 31 totaled $13,022,000,000 and those in recent weeks have boosted the total by several hundred millions.

Large Army Awards

Contracts last week aggregated $102,599,215, compared with $207,747,681 the preceding week. The Army signed awards amounting to $69,276,865 and the Navy $33,322,350.

Both Army and Navy contracts, however, were exceeded by the Maritime Commission which announced awards for 184 ships. The cost was $364,800,000.

The Army's largest contract went to the Glenn L. Martin Company of Baltimore and called for one complete plant and six additions to the company's present facilities now being used principally for the construction of heavy bombers. The sum involved was $24,275,033.

Another large Army award was a $10,321,300 contract for breakwaters at Long Beach and Los Angeles harbors.

The biggest Army purchase was an order for $9,907,427 for transmission control differentials and final drive assemblies for use in tanks. The Mack Manufacturing Company, Long Island City, N. Y., was given the contract.

The Navy also awarded large contracts for new plant facilities. The largest addition it contracted was to the plant of the Midvale Company, Philadelphia, and will cost $12,970,200.

New Dry Dock

It also contracted for a shipbuilding dry dock at the Charlestown, S. C., Navy Yard to cost $2,465,000, and for a foundry and extension to the structural shop at the New York Navy Yard to cost $1,650,000.

Additional facilities in a plant at Hamilton, Ohio, to make propelling machinery for Navy craft were arranged for at a cost of $1,499,000.

The largest order the Navy placed was for propelling machinery for 14 minesweepers at a cost of $269,000 for each set of machinery or a total of $3,766,000. The contract went to the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, Grove City, Pa.

Cotton Spinning Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during March at 116.7 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 115.4 per cent during February this year, and 94.4 per cent during March last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (Sakaguin Sable) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $125 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Illustrated catalogue of new furs free on request.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Second-floor, two-family house, 3 large sunny rooms, private entrance, heat, hot water, refrigerator. Call FL 9-5817.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th — One-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, $36; one furnished room, $5. En. 2-1883.

DRESSMAKING

FINE dressmaking, $12.00-$15.00 a garment; remodeling, alterations. 26 W. 46th St. MARTHA MESSINGER. Phone A. M. Lo 3-5063 N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 307 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2290.

FARMS FOR SALE

LOCATED at ATHENS, MAINE—fine acres, good buildings, with fruit, $2,500. 10 miles to estate. For particulars address J. D. TULLER, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y.—TEN room house, 2 baths, oil burner. Call RHinelander 4-0656. N. Y. C. 128 East 75th.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed—MINIMUM RATE $2.00. Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS 329 5th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2229

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to teach automobile driving with car preferred. DYERS AUTO SCHOOL, 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stad. 6309.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp 8929.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. CITY—Practitioner's office, light, airy, part time arranged. Phone LONGACRE 5-3952

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina: excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate; corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three, (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHERMAN, CONN., 70 miles from New York City—Summer home, 7 rooms, bath and extra lavatory; pine paneled living room; fireplace; modern kitchen; guest cottage with bath; 2-car garage; spring water supply; 4 acres, fine shade trees and lovely lawn; view of private lake. For sale completely furnished, and including lake privileges. $6,500.00—Terms. References exchanged.
F. E. EVANS, Gaylordsville, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

W. Y. C. GREENWICH VILLAGE—Business girl; studio living room, suitable for woman; kitchen privileges. CHe. 2-4696 evgs. or Sun.

N. Y. C.—ATTRACTIVE front room $5.50, single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C. (2028 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated, outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. Endicott 2-7985.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Washington Christian Science church, preferably resident of District of Columbia. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, practical Nurse-Companion desires opportunity to serve; experienced driver; go anywhere. Wadsworth 3-6432, N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR GIRLS 10-16 YEARS—A personally supervised vacation for Christian Scientists at Bald Hill Farm in the heart of the White Mountains; farm opportunities, hiking, mountain climbing, picnicking, berrying, woodcraft, gardening, swimming. Inquire Covin, Kirkland 1212, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED

WANTED, good home for well-bred 9-year-old stallion; fine saddle horse. Call DeMOTT, 492 Morris Avenue, Rockville Centre, N. Y. Tel. 806.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Ch. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisement where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

CORSETIERES

FOR STYLE CORSETRY, individually fitted to your form, assuring comfort and moulding the figure to fit the present-day fashions, consult Mrs. H. Salt, Registered Spencer Corsetiere, 53 Crompton Road, Radmanthwaite, Mansfield. Appointments made. Tel. Pleasley 82.

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for Gowns, Tailored Costumes, Coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31, Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

Berks. — "SUNACRES," COLD ASH, NEWBURY. — Delightful country guest house near town, in safe area; sheltered southerly aspect; luxuriously furnished; excellent cuisine; own garden produce; a real haven of rest; inclusive weekly terms from 4½ guineas; practically no extras; personal management; brochure from Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall, Tel. Thatcham 3244.

BOURNEMOUTH
(Near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset.
Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH, YENTON
GERVIS ROAD, EAST
Waiting to welcome you, P. H. Benn. Tel.: 2752.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Modern comfortable peaceful, delightful country; nr Gnosehall, Staffordshire, Adbaston 247

London
BEAULIEU · HEIGHTS · HOTEL
South Norwood Hill S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE
Extensive Grounds
Central Heating, Running Water in Bedrooms.
Reduced Rates Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LONDON — FLEMINGS HOTEL — Bed and breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- p. w.; H. and C. bathroom every floor. 16 Sussex Place, W. 2. Phone Pad 6885. Scottish Proprietress.

REIGATE, SURREY. MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds, recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTH DEVON
DAWLISH ROCKSTONE HOTEL Tel. 2158.
WHERE PEACE AND BEAUTY STILL REMAIN
TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

WORTHING, Chatsworth Private Hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens—Hospitality and Comfort, varied menus. Slumberland beds, H. and C., gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

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LAUSANNE — SWITZERLAND
Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules.
La Rosaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay,
excellent cooking. Incl. terms
Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7

LUGANO—HOTEL VIKTORIA on the lake. Pension terms from frs. 11.50. Branch House: Hotel Suvretta, Arosa. C. Janett, Propr.

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-13 Church Street, Accrington Tel. 2568

ENGLAND

ACCRINGTON
(Continued)

Try **TIPPING'S**
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street **Tel. 2285**

CHAS. PICKUP
Men's Wear
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

SPENCER FOUNDATIONS SPECIALIST
MRS. M. PARKINSON
Ingleby, Whalley Road, Tel. 3450 and at 14, Manchester Sq., Blackpool. Tel. 1065
PRIVATE FITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT

BIRKENHEAD
ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL
Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
Specialist in Fitting
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES
LOTUS BRITISH MADE — DELTA BRITISH MADE
ASHLEYS WOOL STORES
for
all the best makes
in
WOOLS and UNDERWEAR
5-7 Corporation Street
1-3 Market Hall Tele. 2977

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice.
Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

BRADFORD
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
31, Market Street, Bradford.
23, Station Square, Harrogate.

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds ● Bulbs ● Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING
REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	M	I	T	H		L	A	P	I	N
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S	H	O	E	S		M	O	C	H	A

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics;
Furnishings; Decorations;
Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BURY
PIANOS AND RADIO
Agents for all the Best Makers
Read, Franklin, & Heywood Ltd.
56, The Rock, Bury, Lancashire, Tel. 624

CHESTER
J. Collinson & Co.
6, Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker's Shoes

DARLINGTON
GEORGE MICHIE
Ironmonger
108, Northgate
General Requisites for
the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality, Keen Prices
TELEPHONE 2643

DERBY
For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

The Central
Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
18 St. Peter's Street, Derby

HALIFAX
KENSINGTON HOUSE
While some is now taxed, part of our stock remains at old prices. "PRUDENCE and COMMON SENSE" say
"BUY NOW"
Towels, bath sheets; rugs and blankets; silk crepe de chine (cream only) 7/11 per yard. Liberty (and other) printed silk crepes, 12/11 and 10/11 per yard; lingerie; coatings and tweeds, 8/11 to 16/11. Linen and cotton sheets, plain, twilled, embroidered; blouses, evening wraps; hand-wrought linens; Winceyette, plain colours, 1/4½, 1/8.
THESE AND MUCH MORE at
KENSINGTON HOUSE, COMMERCIAL STREET.
Telephone 4138.
ARTHUR FARRAR

We carry an Exclusive Range of Solid Silver, Electro Plate, Cutlery, Cut Glass, etc., etc.
Sole Halifax Agents for the world-famous OMEGA WATCHES
LISTER HORSFALL LTD.
14/16, Corn Market, Halifax
High-Class Jewellers and Gold and Silversmiths

J. COLLINSON & CO. LTD.
8 SILVER STREET, HALIFAX
PHONE 4447
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and
Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

WEBSTERS'
Food Specialists for over 120 years.
GROCERY, PROVISIONS,
FRESH FRUIT
BAKERY and
CONFECTIONERY
SILVER STREET, HALIFAX and Branches

HARROGATE
Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General
Provision Stores
Restaurant Cafe
Station Square
BRANCH STORES
20, West Park Tel. 4390

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

ENGLAND ROBINSON
& CO. LTD.
The Modern Firm for
PLUMBING
Centra Heating
34, 36 Parliament Street, Harrogate
Tel. 4661

HUDDERSFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the Newest Notions in
SHOES
AT
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE FOOTMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

ENGLAND

LEEDS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
271 Otley Road, Leeds, 6. Tel. 51107
Margaret Burnett
Macdonald, Eugene, Superma, Jamal, Wella Permanent Waving, Manicure.

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508, 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are
DIFFERENT

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MANCHESTER
KENDAL'S
Where Quality Comes First
Kendal, Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER 3

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

77 BRANCHES
Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, Market Street, Manchester.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Aftn. Tea 1/-, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter
This is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

SHOES
which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
ST. ANN'S PLACE,
MANCHESTER

MANSFIELD
LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Products
We stock
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS
MAGADALE DAIRY
REDCLIFFE ROAD
From our own Farm
PURE SAFE MILK
RICH THICK CREAM
NEW LAID EGGS
Delivered at your door. TEL. 1010

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable
New or Rebuilt
NUTTALL'S
20 Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 634

IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
NOTTINGHAM ROAD, MANSFIELD
OFFER BEST QUALITY
HAND FINISHED SERVICE
Also Cheaper Service at 2/6 per doz. Articles Dry Cleaning Work collected and delivered in 4 days.
TEL. 191

F. H. WALKER LTD.
Ironmongers and Builders' Merchants
14, Handley Arcade, Toothill Lane, Mansfield.
Greenhouse and Garage Apparatus, Hardware in all branches, Crompton & Kye Electric Lamps. Good Assortment of Bird Cages on hand. Unbeatable; Barrows of all types.
Any Special Article required, quickly obtained at short notice.
Personal Attention Given.
Tel. 684

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
For that
Personal Touch
which makes shopping a pleasure
John Moses
& Co. Ltd.
The Shop with New Ideas
Grainger St., Newcastle, 1.
Tel. 20674

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Open Always Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

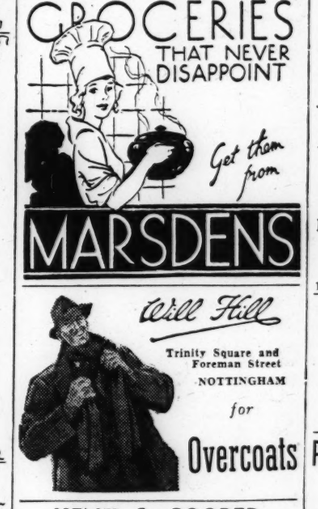
FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4
Tel. 34548

"BRADBURN"
DYERS and CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
'Phone 22787
8 Station Road, Whitley Bay,
'Phone 388.

NOTTINGHAM
For
BEST HOUSE
COAL
A. CHETWIN
18, Castleton Street Phone 84705

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued)



KENT & COOPER

PIANOS
MUSIC
Tuning & Repairs
32 MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM
and at MANSFIELD

For Good Dry-Cleaning
Isa-Lea Ltd.
Guarantee Cleaners
28-30 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 42422
626 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 64656
16 RADFORD ROAD Phone 76552
15 TRINITY SQUARE Phone 3853
WORKS: TRIUMPH ROAD, LENTON
PHONE 75640

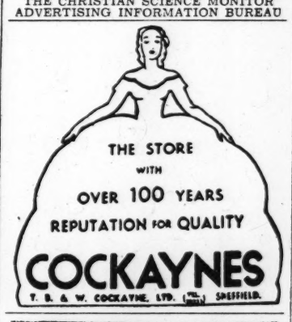
For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
32, Milton St., and 12, Lister Gate, Nottingham.
19, St. James' St., Derby.
286, High St., Lincoln.

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
Agents for
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

Electrical Repairs, Industrial and Domestic Appliances
"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29 Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

ENOCH STEPHENS
PAINTER and DECORATOR
86, HARRINGTON DRIVE, Nottingham
PHONE 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

SHEFFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



QUALITY FURNITURE
Agents and Stockists for
"BUOYANT" Upholstery
"VI SPRING" Mattresses
Personal service, advice readily and courteously given for furnishing and colour schemes.
H. Ponsford
581, 583 and 601 London Road
Sheffield 2
Tel. North Sharrow 50814

STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
for
CENTRAL HEATING
and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street
Telephone 20790

SOUTHPORT
Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm
Van delivery to all parts
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4986
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

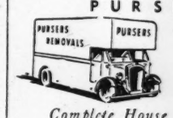
Accredited Agent
Complete Service
ALLAN SMITH

50, EASTBANK STREET
Pianos, Radio, Records

Perfumes Powders Soaps
and All Toilet Requisites
from
HAROLD BARTON, M.P.S.
163, Lord Street, Southport

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

PURSERS


Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
THE
HIGH CLASS FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

SPRING CLEANING
Let us help to brighten your home by Dry-Cleaning your Curtains, Runners, Cushion Covers, Eiderdowns, Carpets, etc. The cost is small and the result will delight you.
BRITISH VALET TAILORS
54, Eastbank Street, Southport, Ph. 4729

STOCKPORT
FLORENCE DAWBER
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Etc.
98, BRAMHALL LANE, DAVENPORT
STOCKPORT
'Phone Gt. Moor 3260

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
The Confectioners and Caterers
GEO. MEANLEY
(Proprietor J. T. Green)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
6, Gt. Underbank, Stockport.
Agent for PORTLAND, BECTIVE, DIANA, MASCOT FOOTWEAR
PHONE STO. 4727

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME
BUILDER of GOOD CLOTHES
James L. Black
Dial 66150 for patterns
High Street, Newcastle

STANWAYS
HAIRDRESSERS
Stafford Street, Hanley
and
Ironmarket, Newcastle
Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Departments

WAKEFIELD
Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

YORK
H. B. DALE
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
Large new stock of Flannel Trousers, Suits, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Sports Coats, Slipovers, Sweaters, Pullovers, Macks, Raincoats, Suits and Costumes to Special Measures.
31, Parliament St., York Phone 3868

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

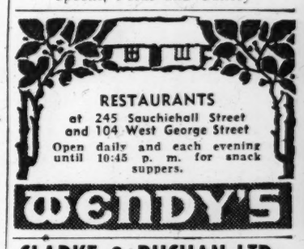
Second Hand Optical Instruments Wanted
G. Hutchison and Sons
18, Forrest Road

GLASGOW
Parker-Knoll Chairs
We are Agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.
From **70/-**
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET, C. 3
TIES ..... Large selection from 1/3
SOCKS ..... Plain or fancy from 2/6
SHIRTS ..... Newest designs from 10/6
UNDERWEAR 4/2
PYJAMAS ..... Newest patterns from 10/6
MEN'S GLOVES ..... from 7/6
LADIES' GLOVES ..... from 10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS. 6½
LADIES' HANDKFS. 1/-
SCARVES 4/11
PULLOVERS
We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers: Pullovers and Scarves in Stock.

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street
Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery



CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in
Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C.2.

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
6, Kelvingrove St. Phone 4709 Douglas

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM (Renfrewshire)
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

HELEN A. MORRIS
Gowns Coats Suits
154, Byres Road, Hillhead,
Phone Western 4378.

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from **8** gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow; also at 141-143 High St., Ayr, 5 Gilmour St., Paisley.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for Perfection in Quality and Service
22 Main Street, Bridgeton
Tel. Bridgeton 2616

EDINBURGH

By Test the Best
We specialize in children's shoes that fit
Baird's
14-19 South Bridge, Edinburgh

FLORENTINE TWIST
Excellent for making Children's Garments and Ladies' Jumpers
IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES
can be had from
M. & J. PINKERTON
382, Morningside Road, Edinburgh 10.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
C-2
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for
year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Babies Must Eat"

Seattle

It was early spring in Seattle. He lay flat on his back on his cot, which was next to mine. His foot, crippled during his term of service in the French Army, kept time with the tender lullaby he was singing, and his eyes clearly saw something finer and farther off then the dingy ceiling of the Salvation Army refuge.

"You are still here, I see."

He turned his eyes to me and nodded, smiling.

"Yes," he said, "but next week I go to my own little cabin."

In my surprise I sat bolt upright upon the edge of my cot. I asked, "What are you doing here, if you have a cabin of your own?"

"Oh," he said, "it is simple. Last fall I buy a little house with my pension money. I fix it all up, not rich, you understand, but warm and nice. I buy a stove for thirty dollars and I say—now I am all fixed for the winter.

"And then," apologetically, "here comes a young man from next door with a wife and two babies, just little things. He has no job, no money, no friends, and they have put him out because he cannot pay his rent. So I make him take my little place, for babies, you understand, cannot be out in the rain. Lucky I have much coal and flour and beans and stuff all laid in for the winter, for babies, you know, must be warm and must eat.

"I tell them I have another place, and so I come down to the Salvation Army, and here I work two days a week for my cot and two meals a day.

"And then the young fellow, he tell the city surveyor about what I do, and the surveyor, he's a fine man, he come to me and say, 'Did you do this?'

"And I say, 'Yes.'

"'Well, if you can do that, I can get him a job,' he say.

"So after a little, he get him a job, and yesterday the young fellow he come to me and say he got enough money to rent him a place, and in a few days he move. I say no hurry, better wait, but he is in a hurry. So next week I move out to my cabin, and the week after that my pension come. It all worked out fine for everybody."

He smiled at me, and then added gratefully, "I don't know what I do if it was not for Salvation Army. Fine people. Do lots of good, I think."—L. A.

A Few Facts

What a pity it is that a person can't dispose of his experience for as much as it cost him.

The reason the waiter always presents the check upside down must be that he's ashamed of the amount!

—Rays of Sunshine.

FACTS AND FIGURES

IT'S A FACT
IT TAKES 10½ QUARTS OF MILK TO MAKE A POUND OF BUTTER, 4½ QUARTS FOR A POUND OF CHEESE
FASHION DECREES THAT EVERY WELL DRESSED MAN SHOULD HAVE 12 HATS!
CHAMELEONS IN AFRICA HAVE ABILITY TO CHANGE COLORS AMAZINGLY, SAYS A ZOOLOGIST, BUT THE PROCESS IS NOT ENTIRELY UNDERSTOOD.
U.S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND LAUNCHES UNDER TWENTY TONS DO NOT HAVE TO PAY TOLL IN PASSING THRU' THE PANAMA CANAL.
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

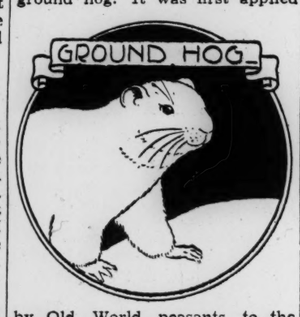
How the Legend of 'Ground Hog Day' Originated?

The second of February is Candlemas Day as well as Ground Hog Day, and Candlemas is a survival of an ancient Roman custom some two thousand years old. On that day the Romans used to burn candles in honor of their mythological character Februa, the mother of the war-like Mars.

The ancient Scots had a saying:

"If Candlemas be fair and clear
There'll be two winters in the year."

It is easy to see how this belief could give rise to the legend of the ground hog. It was first applied



by Old World peasants to the **hedgehog**, quite a different animal, but early American immigrants, finding no hedgehogs in the New World, simply transferred the superstition to the familiar American burrowing rodent known variously as the ground hog, woodchuck, and marmot.

The legend has it that on February second the ground hog wakes from his long winter's nap and crawls from his burrow to cast his weather eye on the outside world.

If he sees his shadow (and, if this legend were but a true case of animacular prognostication, this would be a literal case of "coming events casting their shadows before") he scuttles back into the warm recesses of his burrow, knowing that there will be six more weeks of cold weather. If no shadow is to be seen, he stays out, confident of an especially early spring.

Weather bureau records, however, do not give the ground hog a very high score as a free lance meteorologist. In the Chicago area, out of eleven consecutive tries, the ground hog proved right only twice; half right three times; and missed entirely six times.

The fact is that in the northern part of the United States the ground hog is not likely to do a great deal of personal prophesying. More often than not, February second finds a couple of feet of ice and snow blocking the mouth of his burrow, and by the time he had clawed his way out of that, he'd probably be much too tired to do any weather forecasting!

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

From Exam Paper

"Matterhorn was a horn blown by the ancients when anything was the matter."

Quiet, Please!

Customer: "Do you play anything by request?"

Delighted Musician: "Certainly, sir."

Customer: "Then please play dominoes until I finish my dinner."—Home and Food.

For Example

Tommy was listening to some of his uncle's adventures:

"You see, sonny, I always believe in fighting the enemy with his own weapons," said the uncle.

"Really?" gasped Tommy. "How long does it take you to sting a wasp?"

To Be Exact

For some time strange birds had been following the ship, and one woman passenger got curious, asking everybody all sorts of questions. At dinner she began again.

"Captain," she said, "can't you tell me where those birds come from?"

Tired of her questions, the captain turned to the first officer and asked plaintively:

"Can you say where those birds come from?"

"Eggs, sir," was the prompt reply.—Montreal Star.

Vocations

New Lamps

Converting one's attractive vases and other decorative accessories into electric lamps is an idea which is bringing supply to a man we know. The vases are wired, or else fitted with adapters, and can easily and quickly be turned into good-looking lamps. He works along with an artist who does good-looking shades and suggests, after finishing his job, that the artist call and estimate on a shade to attractively complete the lamp base. These two men working together are being well paid for their work and this has been an idea which has readily appealed to those interested in making their house furnishings more attractive.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Birmingham, Alabama.
2. One of a Shoshonean tribe of Indians living mostly in a Colorado reservation.
3. A salt lake in Palestine; the lowest point below sea level in the world. 1,312 feet below the Mediterranean.
4. One of the Solomon Islands.
5. China, India, and Soviet Russia.
6. This is the abbreviation for Canal Zone.
7. A hunting leopard found in northern Africa and southwestern Asia.
8. Saratoga Springs, New York.
9. The Adirondacks, in northern New York State, according to the U. S. Geological Survey.
10. Georgia.

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Westmoreland, England

Seeking a Handout

A motorist halts her car to feed a deer in Richmond Park, London.

Where Would You Find—

1. The "Pittsburgh of the South"?
2. A Ute?
3. The Dead Sea?
4. Choiseul?
5. The three countries which have a larger population than the United States?
6. C. Z.?
7. A cheetah?
8. Skidmore College?
9. The first land that arose in the western world?
10. The State named after George II of England?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Detroit News: What purport to be the "World's Great Letters" have been collected in a book, and not one begins "We are pleased to enclose check for—etc."

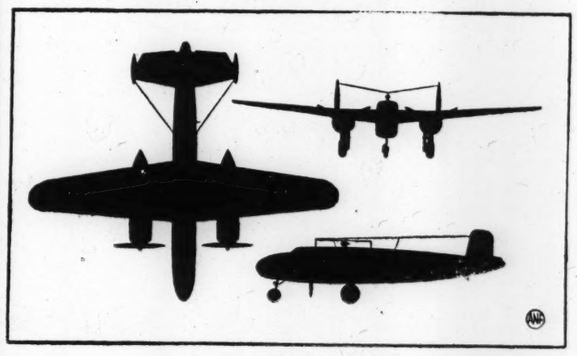
Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: You can tell when it's spring and summer in the small towns. The natives bring out the checker boards.

Portland Oregonian: The Norwegians continue to eye the Nazi interloper with cold disdain. And the only thing colder than Norwegian disdain is Nazi benevolence.

Daily Quotation

HE is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.
—HUME

Know America's Planes



North American B-25

High speed and heavy striking power make this new medium bomber—the North American B-25—one of the most potent weapons of the United States Air Corps. High performance of the B-25 typifies the tremendous technical advances made by the American aircraft industry. Outstanding characteristics which help identify this bomber are the tricycle landing gear, twin tail assembly, and the streamlined motor nacelles for the Wright Cyclone engines, which are slung almost entirely below the wing.

A Verse for Today . . .

As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead: fear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks.—EZEK. 3:9.

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Thanks

Once when Washington was journeying through New England he was unable to get accommodations at an inn and so spent the night at a private house. His host refused to accept payment, so Washington wrote this letter from his next stopping place:

"Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons, and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and being very much pleased with . . . your two daughters, Polly and Patty, I send each of these girls a piece of chintz; and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who waited on us more than Polly did, I send 5 guineas (about $25) with which she may buy herself any little ornaments she may want. As I do not give these things with a view of having it talked of, the less said about the matter the better you will please me; but that I may be sure the chintz and the money have got safely to hand, let Patty, who I dare say is equal to it, write me a line informing me thereof, directed to 'The President of the United States, at New York.'"

Cabbages and Kings

● The only substance known to expand under the influence of both heat and cold is water. ● Versatile Orange—A factory in Brazil will turn oranges into concentrated juice, cattle fodder, and a pulp for making paper. ● The tune "Yankee Doodle" was sung in scores of European countries for eight centuries before it became popular in America. ● No effort is too small for the efficiency experts to peer into—now they point out that washing dishes from the right to the left is the most efficient method for a right-handed person. ● By collecting bottle caps, chiefly in cities, Sweden collected more than 110 metric tons of aluminum in less than three months.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strong Man*

By LE PELLEY

OUR PHOTOGRAPHS ARE TAKEN. I'VE BROUGHT OUR YACHT BACK... WE'RE READY TO GO. THEY HAD HIDDEN OUR BOAT AT A KEY OFF THE OTHER END OF THE ISLAND
AND THERE GO OUR TREASURE SEEKERS... I'M GLAD WE'RE ABLE TO PART IN A FRIENDLY MANNER
BUT ISN'T IT TOO BAD WE GAVE THEM ALL THAT TREASURE WE FOUND?
OH, NO — A CHEST OF SILVER DOESN'T AMOUNT TO AS MUCH AS YOU MIGHT THINK...
AND I'M GLAD WE HAD A PEACEFUL TRIP... I'M A STRONG FELLOW FOR PEACEFUL THINGS —
WHICH IS A LUCKY THING — SINCE YOU'RE SUCH A STRONG FELLOW!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How About the Doghouse?*

By RODGERS

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR. 20-26
Besides just parading around with my "BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK" sign, I decided to see if I could find someone who especially needed to read it
And before long I met a dog that was having quite a tussle with himself-
"Hey! Doesn't your master ever give you a bath?" I asked -
"Too many!" he wiggled; "he's very fussy about bathing me, but he never seems to think about washing out my doghouse -"
"Well, this sign I'm wearing is to remind people of things like that," I wagged. So off we went to pay his master a call —

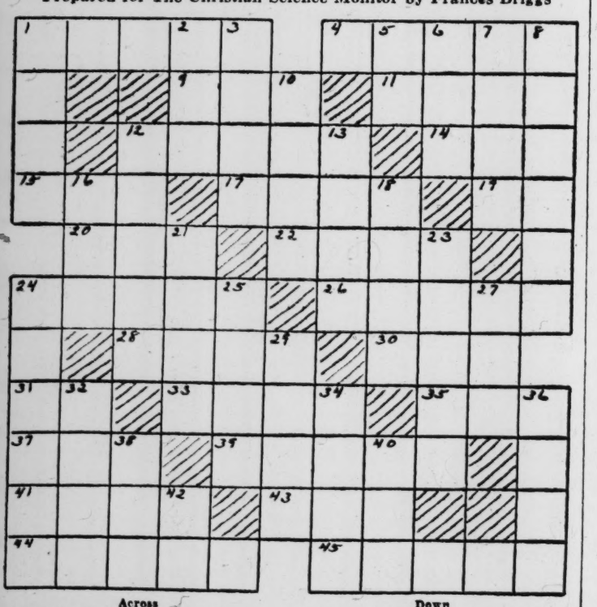
The Adventures of Waddles—*Pardon This Intrusion*

By THE HAGERS

WITH TOM I SET OUT TO EXPLORE THE VACANT PREMISES NEXT DOOR.
THE FRONT WAS BOARDED UP. "KEEP CALM! WE'LL TRY THE BASEMENT DOOR," SAID TOM.
TOM'S STOREROOM DOOR WE FOUND AJAR. 'TWAS DARK. TOM WHISPERED, "HERE WE ARE."
HE FOUND THE SWITCH; TURNED ON THE LIGHT. BEFORE US STOOD AN ARMORED KNIGHT!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Wagner's opera, Mime is what?
4—What do you call rabbit fur?
9—Possessed.
11—What is first name of Miss Bampton, soprano?
12—What is capital of India?
14—Where is Cahokia (abbr.)?
15—To be indebted or obliged for.
17—What is a fortified place?
19—What is general Hebrew designation for God?
20—Aged.
22—The telegraph system is called what?
24—Who is a character in Wagner's "The Rhinegold"?
26—What is a river of France which flows to English Channel?
28—Who was father of Cain, Abel, and Seth?
30—What is singular of "dice"?
31—What is a month in Jewish calendar?
33—What is a musical work?
35—Janus was represented as having how many faces?
37—What is a coin of Latvia?
39—Who is an Indian character in "Last of the Mohicans"?
41—What is name of an English boys' school?
43—Pitcher or ewer is what?
44—What does a cobbler mend?
45—What leather is used especially for gloves?

Down

1—What is a piece of music written for performance by one person?
2—Article.
3—What is one of two equal parts?
5—What is an adjective suffix?
6—What is a common article of food among native Hawaiians?
7—Small island is what?
8—What is a diminutive of Ellen, Helen, or Eleanor?
10—What is a vessel of the Indian Ocean?
12—What Greek letter corresponds to the English "d"?
13—What is another name for the rainbow?
16—To court.
18—What is past tense of "tread"?
21—What is that part of pedestal included between base and surbase?
23—Sends forth.
24—What mammals are associated with "Moby Dick"?
25—What is any of numerous chevrotains of Indo-Malayan region?
27—To cry as a cat.
29—What is a tough Asiatic grass?
32—What is a commercial city of Maine?
34—What is extraneous matter formed on surface of liquids?
36—What is a plural of "os"?
38—Also.
40—Past.
42—What is symbol for neon?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

On the Moral Front

The eventual defeat and collapse of the Nazi system is as certain as the fact that men who have known freedom will fight to keep or regain it. Its military might may cause some men to say that wrong is right, but so far no free nation has submitted willingly. Its success must be temporary so long as the moral front is firmly held, so long as the great majority of peoples who resist Nazi domination refuse to call tyranny freedom or evil good. Nowhere is the struggle on this front more critical today than in the American sector.

For it is not the Greeks with their backs against the wall, not the Dutch, Norwegians or Yugoslavs braving personal or national destruction, not the British doggedly digging out, who are most threatened by the mesmerism of terror. It is rather Americans, now faced for the first time with decisions —such as that on convoys—which might take them into active hostilities.

Some Americans may now be tempted to believe that the Nazis are more nearly right than before their might became so apparent. Before America can take further steps to make its own part of the resistance to aggression effective, particularly to make sure that the aid promised under the Lend-Lease Act is delivered, it may be necessary for Americans to look once more at moral fundamentals.

In that endeavor they will find magnificent help in two recent statements. One by R. H. Markham, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, is called "The Wave of the Past." Out of wide personal knowledge of the aspirations and achievements of peoples seeking a better life, Mr. Markham blasts defeatism by pointing out that totalitarian despotism offers the "little people" neither economic security, justice, nor peace, but is a "blackout of spiritual light," a counter-revolution against the upward strivings of men.

Mr. Markham knows America cannot play the moral hermit, cannot let evil triumph by indecision. He says:

> Let us take sides consciously, solemnly, nobly, and not by default. And having decided aright, let us act with all our might. What does that mean? It means to do everything that must be done.

A second outstanding bulwark of the moral front is Brooks Atkinson's declaration, "The Decision Is Simple," in the March 8 issue of the Nation. He cuts through the confusions of politics, economics and ideologies to prove that the moral decision is as simple as conscience's dictate: This is wrong. And Mr. Atkinson believes Americans cannot "wriggle out of moral responsibility by politely averting our eyes from the ashes of homes where innocent people have been living blameless lives," since in the sphere of morals "a man does not bargain with thugs and murderers for his personal safety." For Americans afraid that more vigorous policy may bring war, he points to what the man of moral integrity does:

> When his brothers are viciously assaulted, driven from home and herded in bleak barracks, robbed, starved, tortured, and killed, he does not consider the consequences. . . . For the moral code . . . composes the fundamental truths of humanity and justice, wrung out of the painful experience of mankind since civilization began, and founded on the faith that men can flourish on love and enlightenment.

The moral nihilism which assails this faith is more destructive of the foundations on which America has grown than are bombing planes and tanks. For it strikes at basic concepts of God and man which make freedom and justice the attainable goals of society.

In its heart America knows it cannot be neutral toward this "wave of the past." Lay aside military and economic threats—the danger to America were Britain's sea bastion breached, the difficulties of commerce in a Nazi-Nippon dominated world. Accept, if you will, the claim that a fully armed America could live in such a world. Would there not still be a moral anarchy which Americans would find intolerable?

Would there be any basis of trust, any cessation of outrages, any security for justice and freedom, were the Fifth Column of materialism, defeatism, fear, hate, injustice, and intolerance already present in American thought, to be backed by a world-dominant system based on those beliefs?

Sooner or later Americans will answer that question clearly. Then they will take whatever action is necessary. The sooner they answer and act, the quicker and easier will be the indispensable ending of anarchy and the establishment of an order that recognizes moral fundamentals.

Golden Bells

When William Forsyth, English horticulturist and director of the Royal Gardens at Kensington, brought back on one of England's clipper ships China's Golden Bells, he gave both to his native land and the colonists across the sea flowers that were to transform the barren landscape with the magic of the spring. Flowers of sunshine that were to rise as a glowing memorial to a man of vision and faith.

Forsythia, glorifying gardens of rich and poor alike. Spilling over the greensward like fountains spraying gold. Vying with yellow daffodils to reflect the early sun. Along the roadsides and in the public parks. Clumps in old-fashioned gardens. Brightening homes with radiant cheer. Holding tryst with hope.

China's gift to the good earth. Golden Bells of the Orient announcing the time of buds and birds to the distant Occident. The East heralding the West with promised bright renewal. Putting on the ageless roster of those who have loved their fellow men, William Forsyth, man of peace.

Check-mate in Iraq

Berlin to Bagdad is to be no free ride for the Nazis. The British have that much consolation for their efforts in Greece. And should war-weary troops of the Third Reich ever reach the end of the line that has been a German dream for decades, they will be met by a "reception committee" just dispatched there under treaty rights by London.

The need for such a move became clear in reports of a Nazi-engineered palace coup in Iraq. These indicated how far ahead of his armies was Reichsführer Hitler's political reach. The coup placed Ali Beg Gailani in the Premiership of Iraq, and one of the first reported acts of the new Government was the seizure of a British aviation base near Bagdad.

Oil is a goal of the Nazis in Iraq, and in Iran beyond—oil in great quantities. Britain's stake consists of more than oil, however. The British troops now in Iraq will help to stiffen Turkish resistance to the increasing pressures from Berlin. They tell small countries in Hitler's path that the Nazis will have to fight for everything they get. Iraq is not to be taken by "fifth column" diplomacy.

Still Exempt?

Will American income tax rates still leave citizens untouched who have incomes up to $2,000 if married or up to $800 if single? Preliminary reports of the Treasury's recommendations to the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee leave the impression that these exemptions will not be changed although the Government is seeking by a host of other means to increase the revenue for defense.

The public would be better served if the proposed schedule of revisions were officially disclosed for discussion and if a reduction of exemptions should prove to be included. In Britain the income tax applies to anything above the equivalent of $400 for a single person or $680 for married persons.

It is taken for granted that stiff increases will be made in the not too comfortable taxes and surtaxes on personal incomes in the medium brackets and up, and on corporation taxes. There should at the same time be a broadening of the tax base so that millions now unaffected by direct taxation will be aware of their contribution and responsibility to the Federal Government.

Possibly the Treasury figures that these persons will be reached through some of the excise taxes which are slated for increase, as on cigarettes, intoxicating liquors, chewing gum, candy, soft drinks, motor fuel, and so forth, besides the present theater taxes. There is reason for some of these; the tax on distilled spirits now is only $3 a gallon as compared to $6.40 a gallon in 1918.

But citizens are much more conscious of taxes which they pay directly to the Collector of Internal Revenue after having made out an income tax return than they are of taxes which are included in the price they pay for some luxury or indulgence. There is value in that tax-awareness.

On the first beautiful Sunday of the year, Eastern American cities reported themselves deserted by thousands of motorists, all of whom tried to get back home for supper at exactly the same hour.

Now comes the time of year when the baseball stars of the Orange and Grapefruit Leagues have to prove they're no lemons.

The Bookshelf

America Can Win

America must fight, is the challenging conclusion of Major Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson in AMERICA CAN WIN (New York: Macmillan. $1.75). The author believes that as a democracy America faces inevitable armed conflict with the totalitarian Axis Powers, and is now engaged in a desperate gamble, risking her freedom and her hopes of the future upon one over-beset gladiator. He denounces "short of war" aid to Britain as an unrealistic policy, and contends that the United States is already at war, morally and economically at least.

The supposition that America can actively support the embattled democracies without eventually coming to grips with the Nazis or the Japanese, or both, he sees as on a par with some of the wishful thinking of certain statesmen in the democracies of Europe prior to the outbreak of hostilities. He challenges the belief that America can wait until attacked and then make a supreme effort without exposing her cities and civilian populations to the horrors which the people of Britain are enduring. He favors an out-and-out declaration of war now, with no holds barred.

* * *

The author argues that we should take immediate steps to strengthen the outer bastions of the Western Hemisphere. Viewing the southern march of the Japanese, he contends that America should proceed without loss of time to fortify Guam and the Aleutian Islands, materially strengthen the defenses of the Philippines and acquire bases in the Galapagos Islands to safeguard the western approaches to the Panama Canal. The Philippines; he feels, are inadequately equipped to resist an assault, although he admits that the strengthening of the air and naval forces is proceeding without much publicity.

Turning to our Atlantic defenses, he declares that the acquisition of bases in British territory, in the destroyer deal, does not entirely solve the vital problem of protecting the eastern seaboard industrial areas from air attack. In view of Hitler's avowed intention of bringing all Europe and Africa under Nazi control, the author sees a potential danger of the establishment of hostile air bases in West Africa or the Azores. From these points, with the rapidly increasing range of bombing planes, many points in South America and the United States would be well within bombing distance. This factor, he suggests, may in the not too distant future relegate the fleet to our second line of defense.

* * *

The author bases his argument primarily on the assumption that Hitler will go all out to defeat Britain this Spring before American aid "short of war" can be fully effective. Therefore he would have the American Atlantic Fleet combine with the British to protect the sea lanes, send every available bomber to Britain, send an Irish-American force to Eire, thereby securing vital sea bases, and if necessary base the Pacific Fleet on Singapore to checkmate the Japanese. It is bold concept of military strategy based on the premise that the best defense is offense.

C. W. E. M.

Yes, What About It?

One hates to be tactless, but is this the country that was going to pay for everything out of a beer tax and have something left for pocket money?—*Detroit News.*

The Line That Holds Firm

Is the U. S. Trying to Serve Two Masters?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the present time the foreign policy of the United States is like the man trying to serve two masters—the Neutrality Law and the Lease-Lend Law. The former was written some years ago when it was rather generally felt that the future of our country could best be assured by resolutely following a neutral course. Since then we have learned that the outcome of World War II is of concern to us, with power over our immediate and long-range future. Those who dare to face the issue squarely must conclude that this is so, that a Hitlerian victory is the worst possible outcome for us. A stalemate might be tolerable. A British-American victory is the one outcome that positively assures us a reasonably safe and prosperous future.

At this very moment the prospects for such a victory are in dire peril. That means the future of the United States, our standards of living, our chances for employment, and wages are definitely and dangerously threatened. Nor can a continuance of half-way measures possibly restore the lost balance.

Less debatable even than the material issues involved are the moral issues. Do we or do we not approve of international gangsterism? Are we willing to be a silent partner to it and let the war go to Hitler by default on our part?

The time has come when the United States can with impunity no longer serve two masters. We must make a choice between the Neutrality Act and all-out aid to Britain and her allies. There no longer remains any middle course. Such is no longer a "middle," but a "muddle" course.

Let us make a wise and courageous choice, now, while we still have the option. Our choice should be a reasonable and not a hot-headed one. It should be deliberate and cool and forceful. At the moment, for example, there is the very practical question of escorts for convoys to war zones and the use of American merchant ships to carry American products to ports in those zones. In brief, shall we take all necessary steps, whether or not they should lead to war, to assure the delivery of our manufactures, or shall we continue to manufacture only to let our national substance sink in the seas? Are we manufacturing for Davy Jones's locker or for American material and moral issues?

If we decide to defend ourselves, we must equally determine to put our own house in order. Strikes and lockouts in essential industries must be severely controlled and prohibited. Such delays have already consumed enough man-hours to build three battleships.

CORNELIUS A. WOOD

Andover, Mass.

"Needed as a Lookout"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I congratulate you on the cartoon that appeared recently titled, "Needed as a Lookout."

If our democratic form of government is to survive it must be guarded. I do not believe that the real American has anything in sympathy with any form of dictatorship, either abroad or at home. It does not seem to me that since this Nation was founded, we have ever been so seriously threatened as to constitutional government.

The press has a great responsibility to bring home to us these rights for which our forefathers died.

There is no "emergency" so great that the intelligence and the hearts of the people cannot solve the problem. The record of the ages shows that no one man is indispensable.

"The Voice of The People" still rings down the corridors of time. In this great crisis shall it be mute?

MARY HOWARD HOOPES

Brookline, Mass.

[Editor's Note — The cartoon referred to shows a figure labeled "Congress" in the crow's-nest of the ship "Lend-Lease."]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

The President Hesitates

By Erwin D. Canham

It is dangerous to write categorically of Washington policy because things are apt to change with startling rapidity. But it must be recorded that at last week's end, the Administration's determination to give Britain more naval aid in this present crucial Battle of the Atlantic seemed to be marking time. Two days of somewhat intensive reportorial exploration in Washington did nothing but confirm this view. The best-informed observers with whom we spoke agreed: "Yes, the President is holding back. He is afraid he is too far ahead of public opinion."

Plans for extending speedy naval aid to Britain are drafted and ready. But there is no sign that they will be put into early action. The legislative stages of taking over the Axis vessels recently seized in American harbors will be laboriously plodded through. But these vessels, even when repaired weeks or months hence, will be a very minor contribution. Actually, now that the decisive weeks of the war have come, Britain manifestly needs every bit of help the United States can give. It is no time to "wait and see."

Yet "wait and see" was certainly the atmosphere that prevailed in Washington these last few days. It should be speedily reversed and perhaps a turning of the tides is already under way. The major emphasis in Washington was not on waiting to see how the war in the Mediterranean progresses, but to wait and see whether the American people are ready to support some form of naval aid to Britain. Some persons close to President Roosevelt said he was convinced that such action would not be supported at present, and that some weeks of further development and preparation of public thought were needed.

* * *

In line with this view, the President said at his Friday press conference that the American public was not sufficiently aware of the danger to this country in the war situation. Some have interpreted Mr. Roosevelt's statement as an initiative on his part to stir up public awareness, and hence as an indication that policy was moving ahead. Actually, that is not the case. The President did not volunteer the remark. He was asked, without advance priming, by a correspondent for this newspaper whether he thought Americans were sufficiently aware of the danger, and after a slight pause answered that they were not so aware. But for the question, the subject presumably would not have come up at the press conference, and the initiative toward arousing public opinion —which after the question and answer became page one copy in nearly every newspaper in the country—would never have taken place.

The New York Times reporter interpreting the President's viewpoint next day at Hyde Park, wrote: "Mr. Roosevelt was guarded in his exchange with reporters, and what he did say created a strong impression that he was reluctant to provide convoys or to take other far-reaching steps, unless there is a public demand."

What does the public really think? Some of the Nation's representative editors from all parts of the country, gathered in Washington for an annual meeting, let the Secretary of State know that they felt public opinion at this moment actually to be ahead of policy. So acute a leader as Gov. Harold H. Stassen of Minnesota, for example, has not hesitated to come out for convoys.

* * *

The latest Gallup polls found 27 per cent of those queried ready to answer "Yes" to the question: "Do you think we should send some of our warships manned with American sailors to Europe to help the British?" It should be pointed out that sending such warships is a long way beyond the next steps now confronting the Administration. These steps would simply be plans for patrolling a shipping lane in the Western Hemisphere only, or lending more destroyers to Britain for British crews, or working out some transshipment scheme for ships via Greenland or Iceland, or any one of several other rather limited plans.

If 27 per cent of Americans are ready to plunge American warships into the allied service, surely a good many more would support the President if he and his Cabinet decided to act upon some method of patrolling waters as far as Iceland.

What does America really think? Everyone, of course, wants to retain this Nation's independence and freedom. Nearly everyone recognizes that control of the Atlantic by a hostile Power, even though our naval forces are growing, would be a serious menace to our independence. It is pretty well admitted that within a few weeks after an Axis victory over Britain, several Axis-planned revolutions would be under way in Latin America. And of course all Americans would like to avoid war if freedom could also be preserved.

But there is a widespread recognition that this Nation is already far committed against the Axis, has taken action which might well be casus belli. Many, probably most, believe that the United States must do what the circumstances require to prevent the Atlantic from falling into hostile hands. If they do believe this, the answer to President Roosevelt is: "Go ahead."

The Wide Horizon

Discovering the South

By Ralph W. Cessna

We have discovered something. The South!

Oh, yes, of course you've known about it for a long time. It had something to do with a war back in 1865, didn't it? And Mr. Roosevelt called it our economic problem number one a few years ago. But we've really just discovered it, nonetheless.

And it's a delightful place. It's a charming, comfortable, resourceful, progressive, and livable place. We're talking chiefly about the interior South, the Gulf States, the deep South. Look at the map. That section roughly south of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, west of the Appalachians over to the Ozarks. That's the South we've discovered.

Maybe it's wrong to say "we." For actually the South discovered itself first. The people of the South have been learning lately that they have some things that no one else has—soft, appealing scenery; natural resources; climate; places to see; charming people; more scenery; industrial opportunities; business opportunities; more charming people.

The South discovered that life was worth living, that it could do something more than grow cotton, that it could manufacture things, that it could build roads and entice folks from elsewhere to come visiting; that those folks liked it and came again.

Well, in all, the South has discovered that it has opportunities. Then we discovered the South. We did it by train and by automobile. We rode and we drove. We stopped and we visited and we looked and we studied. And right away, here's something. It's amazingly easy to get about in the South today. The trains aren't like the one that joke book used to tell about. you know—"On a Slow Train Through Arkansaw." They're mostly fast and comfortable and air conditioned.

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And, if you're driving—the roads! Unless you have to visit some out-of-the-way place off in the mountains or out on the prairie, you travel over wide paved highways.

Of course they still do things leisurely in the South. This awakening, this progressive stirring hasn't come to full fruition yet. There's no miracle being performed. It's a matter of comparison. The South today isn't what it was twenty years ago, or even five years ago. The cities are growing. Industries are developing. They're finding they can use their own oil and natural gas—much of the world's supply comes from the western edge of this region. They've found they can make paper out of scrub pine. And they're using their other resources to better advantage. Had you forgotten that one of the Nation's big steel-producing centers is at Birmingham, Alabama?

The working out of the South's problem is a fine mixture of agricultural diversification, industrialization, and exploitation. The folks in Natchez, Miss., learned that folks outside find charm in their ante-bellum homes. Tennessee is taking advantage of one of the most beautiful spots on earth, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Tourists are sometimes a fickle lot though, and the South isn't depending on them. But tourists help carry out the story that here in the South is a growing economic machine. And growing it is. You'll be hearing a lot more about this new era. You don't see prosperity now in every corner. There are problems, sharecroppers, freight rates, racial enigmas, lack of education. But the vicious circle has been found to have an end.

* * *

They used to say: "Lack of money makes it impossible to educate. And lack of education makes it impossible to earn more money." Now the United States Government has stepped in. Federal money has helped the tenant farmer; it has helped in education, in rehabilitation.

One thing that helped a lot, though, was that accusation of the President's about the South being the Nation's number one problem. Right away after he said that there was a conference of Governors in Tennessee. Their dander was up. They'd show 'em who was a problem. There was the real awakening. It dated from that realization that there were things that needed to be done. They went to work. They forgot about excuses, about that vicious circle. There was some bootstrap lifting. Yes, the Federal money helped. But it didn't do it all.

And today the South has discovered itself. And we've discovered the South. Some might say that all that is needed now is for the South to discover the North, to discover that there is in the North nothing but sympathy and appreciation for the problems of the South, to discover that the Nation is in fact, as well as in the theory, "one nation, indivisible."

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